The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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Choice Poetry.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

☞When we remember that this exquisite little poem was written by one, who, for many long years, has been, through a strange accumulation of afflictions, shut up from the sunshine and cut off from society, which he was most highly calculated to enjoy, we shall not wonder that the little bursting rose-bud, bringing the very breath of heaven into his dark and lonely chamber, was welcome: but we do wonder at the freshness of spirit he has been able to preserve through the blasting of all earthly hopes and comfort, and which gushes forth with such sweetness to welcome the fragrant gift from the hand of friendship:

A TRIFLING GIFT.

A trifling gift—one little rose,
Just bursting into bloom!
For such the little stranger was,
Which came with sweet perfume,
To cheer me in my loneliness,
And drive sad thoughts away:
A foretaste of those gardens fair,
Whose flow'rets ne'er decay.

One little rose! and yet how much
This welcome gift I prize!
No golden treasure ever seemed
So beauteous in my eyes.
The kindly tone and look it bore
To other charms gave birth;
Enhancing, as they clustered there,
Its own intrinsic worth.

How oft and kind one gentle word
Will peace and joy impart,
And make the warmest sunshine glow
Upon the saddest heart.
How oft one trifling gift will speak,
Where words are needed not!
The heart soon learns the thought to read
That seeks to soothe its lot.

Sweet memories linger round each flower,
Which friendship ever gave;
A holy incense floating o'er
Each little perfumed grave.
From every withered leaf and bud
Flows forth a touching strain,
Till voice and lute in memory's ear
Echo the soft refrain.

I dearly love such chosen gifts,
For in them all I find
A welcome balm most sweet and pure,
To cheer the lonely mind.
And nestling 'mid the velvet leaves,
There seems some fairy fair,
In perfumed whispers breathing forth
The kind thoughts written there:

Still come to me in all your pride,
Ye blushing roses bright!
Each petal can a pure delight,
My spirit to delight.
I joy to feel your presence near,
Surrounding me with love,
Like holy angels freely sent,
With blessings from above.

Miscellaneous.

Look Out.

Young man! a misstep may destroy life. One sin may ruin your character. Did you ever reflect on the consequence of a single indulgence in vice? The best men have fallen through the suggestion of another.—How careful you should be, while in the freshness of your days, lest a blight fall on you forever. If invited to a place of resort where it is difficult to decide, take the safe course, stay away and save your reputation. This is a jewel of inestimable value, too precious to be put in jeopardy. No man ever regrets that he kept aloof from temptation, and to the close of life he expresses joy that he was saved from the path of shame by giving a decided negative when the voice of pleasure beckoned him on. Be decided and you are safe. Yield, and you may be lost. Watch with diligence, and guard every avenue through which sin may reach you. In no other way will you be sure to overcome the evils of the world.

☞How few of those who are united in wedlock ever enjoy the full measure of happiness that is meted out for their acceptance. The affections spring up in good soil, but they are not properly cultivated—where the soil is deepest, tares grow most speedily.—The young wife is a tender plant, and needs the fostering care of every day devotion.—This is at her command. No one is more sure of their reward, than the truly affectionate wife. The husband cannot always be the lover by profession: he may be at heart—but he has something else to do. How many a young wife mistakes this for indifference, and thus opens her heart to the decoying words of the artful tongue, and finally meditates—thoughtless of the consequences—that if, perhaps, she had chosen differently it would have been better. When one such thought as this has entered the heart, love, hope and happiness flee, and distrust, indifference or jealousy, take their places; the genial glow of affection's flame is quenched, and the fireside grows cold and cheerless. It is hard to rekindle the fire that has once gone out on the hearth-stone of affection, the flame that is fed only by fuel from loving hearts—when these have grown cold and forbidding. Better, indeed, would it have been that they had never met. Who does not say that the "preventive is easier than the cure?" But who shall point it out? It is the work alone of the heart; and the two hearts concerned must work out, unaided, the problem of happiness or misery. The seeds of sorrow may be sown with a light heart, but the harvest must be reaped in bitter tears.

Show me the wife that is blind to her husband's faults, and I will show you a happy woman; and a man who has less to answer for, than were even the truth believed.

If Ruth could say to her husband's mother, "Whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, *if aught* but death part thee and me"—how much more should the young wife cleave unto her husband, and abide by his fortunes. Such should be the declaration upon the altar, where the twain are made of one flesh. In love, hope, happiness and sorrow, alike, they should be as one heart, and pride and ambition should never enter the mind, only in, and for, each other.

A Limit of Power.

Many of the political friends and adherents of Gen. Jackson, during his administration, believed that the old hero was equal to any undertaking, however difficult. A Virginia drover, however, once expressed an opinion during the height of old Hickory's popularity, that there actually was one thing which he was unable to do. The story is thus related:

"As a delegate to the Abingdon Railroad Convention was returning home, he overtook a drove of several hundred cattle, when the following dialogue passed between him and some of the drovers:

Delegate.—Well, gentlemen, you have muddy times of it; but in a few years you may possibly have a better way of getting cattle to market.

Drover.—In what way, stranger?

Delegate.—Why have'n you heard that a railroad was to be made from Knoxville down to Lynchburg?

Drover.—Well, what has that to do with driving cattle? suppose they can't travel on a railroad?

Delegate.—No; but it is said they may be taken in pens on a railway. What would you think of a large pen, containing fifty or a hundred beef cattle, mounted on wheels, and travelling along a railroad at the rate of ten or fifteen miles an hour?

Drover.—Now, stranger, do you think it possible for such a thing as that to be done?

Delegate.—Why such things are spoken of.

Drover.—Well—it may be so—I never saw a railroad—*But I'll be shot if General Jackson himself could do it!!!*"

Soup or Nothing.

At a very excellent hotel not a hundred miles from our parts, they were one day short of a waiter, when a newly-arrived Hiberian was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand.

"Now, Barney," said mine host, "mind you serve every man with soup, first thing. Make him take his soup, anyhow."

"Bedad, I'll do that same," said the alert Barney.

Soup came on at the start, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came up to him.

"Soup, sir?" said Barney.

"No soup for me," said the man.

"But you must have it, it is the rules of the house."

"Darn the house!" exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated, "when I don't want soup I won't eat it, get along with you."

"Well!" said Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is just this, it's the regulations of the House, and *divil the dhrop else will ye get till ye's finish the soup.*"

The traveller "heaved," and the soup was gobbled.

☞A brace of Paddies having landed in Boston, from the Emerald Isle, went to a tavern and called for dinner. The landlord informed them that he had no victuals prepared but apple dumplings, which were accordingly set before them. One says to the other, "What kind of meat is this? I niver saw the like in Ireland." "Arrah, by my sowl," said the other, "but I'll soon be after finding out if it be poison or not," and threw one of the dumplings under the table to a large dog, who instantly seized it. The heat of it severely burning the dog's mouth, the animal began to whine and howl, and paw his mouth with his fore foot, making a great noise. "Ah, and surely it's a dog's Jew's harp; only hear how swately he plays!"

A Jaw Breaker.

The following actually occurred at the house of a lady in the city of New York, some fifteen years ago. It is the custom to hand round cracked hickory-nuts, apples, raisins, &c., to company that may happen in of an evening. The lady of the house had hired a servant a few days before, a green Irish woman, fresh from Emerald Isle, by the name of Peggy. Some nuts were to be cracked one evening; Peggy was called, and receiving a dish of nuts from the lady, was told to take them down to the kitchen and crack them. (It was thought Peggy knew all about cracking nuts.)

Time enough had elapsed for Peggy to have cracked them, when the lady stepped to the head of the stairs and called—

"Peggy!"

"Marm!"

"Have you those nuts cracked yet?"

"No, marm!"

"Well, make haste, we are waiting for them."

"Another half hour elapsed and no nuts appeared."

"Peggy! Peggy!"

"Marm!"

"Come, come; have you those nuts cracked yet?"

"No, marm—*they aint half cracked, and me teethe are almost out of me head, alridy.*"—*Horn of Birth.*

☞Wife (very indignantly.) "Ah! there's the doctor's boy at last, my dear, with your physic. It's too bad! Keeping the house up so this hour of the night!—What right has he to come as late as ten o'clock?" Servant (who has answered the door.) "If you please, mam, the milliner has called with your new dress, and wishes to know if you will try it on?" Wife (in quite another tone.) "Certainly, Susan.—Show her into the dining-room, and say I will come in her directly."

To Preserve Meat.—To preserve meat roll it up in Indian meal, and it will keep four or five days in the hottest weather.—The meat should be laid down in pieces not to exceed three pounds, and each piece should be entirely covered up with the meal.

Quoting British Authorities.

British authorities in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge Daniels, of Virginia, used to tell with very great glee, how, when a young man on the circuit, he saved a client's life, solely because the opposite counsel quoted from the British authorities. It occurred during the last war, when the English squadron under Admiral Cockburn was ascending the Potomac river, burning and plundering the villages along its banks, a negro man was arraigned for the murder of one of his own color; the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for his escape was a slight informality in the indictment. The prosecuting attorney, in reply to Mr. Daniels' defence of his client, quoted from British authorities, showing clearly that the ground taken by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and speaking, at intervals, bang, bang, bang, went the cannon from the British squadron. Daniels rose to answer, and with great tact, seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's cause, turning it completely against him.

"Gentlemen," said he to the bench, "the prosecuting attorney quotes on this occasion British authorities! British authorities, gentlemen! Can there be any one in this court room, except himself, so dead to feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British authorities when British cannon are shaking the very walls of this courthouse to their foundation? I pause for a reply!"

Up jumped one of the justices highly excited at this appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney:

"Look here, Mr. A——, you had better strike a B line from this court house with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the court! British authorities be t——d!

The prosecuting attorney was struck all in a heap at these *extra judicial* proceedings, and resigned his office the very next day.

"It's No Such Thing."

"Punch affirms, 'there are several things which you never can, by any account, get a lady—be she young or old—to confess to.' Here are some of them: That she laces tight; that her shoes are too small for her; that she is ever tired at a ball; that she paints; that she is as old as she looks; that she has been more than five minutes dressing; that she has kept you waiting; that she blushed when a certain person's name was mentioned; that she ever says a thing she doesn't mean; that she is fond of scandal; that she can't keep a secret; that she —*she*, of all persons in the world—is in love; that she doesn't want a new bonnet; that she can do with one single thing less when she is about to travel; that she hasn't the disposition of an angel, or the temper of a saint—or how else could she go through one half of what she does? that she doesn't know better than every one else what is best for her; that she is a flirt or a coquette; that she is ever in the wrong.

Little Blossoms for Heaven.

Others beside the aged are leaving the cares of earth for the rest and blessedness of Heaven; those who have scarcely looked beyond the rose-tinted boundary of infancy, whose eyes have never been wet with tears of sorrow or regret, whose hearts have never swelled with disappointment. Little blossoms, who linger lovingly for a few brief years on the threshhold of Time, and of whom we think, even while worshipping their beauty and innocence, are passing away!

A Remarkable Re-Union.

Two brothers, who are twins, recently met in the town of Jay, who had not seen each other for 46 years. One is Paul Smith, of Jay, and the other Silas Smith, of Springfield, Mass. Correspondence ceased ten years since. The Springfield Smith visited Jay at the instance of his son, and probably two brothers were never happier than they have been for the last ten days. They are now well advanced in years, and are looking joyfully forward to another happier union, far from the surging waters of this sinful world. An incident is worth relating. By arrangement Silas called on a married daughter of Paul, who, of course, had never seen her uncle, and she conversed with him near half an hour without suspecting it was other than her father. The two brothers called at our office on Monday, and we can truly say we never saw two men of their age bear so close a resemblance.—*Essex County (N. Y.) Standard.*

☞A western editor gives the following complimentary notice of a certain individual in his neighborhood, also an editor, who had been so unfortunate as to offend him: "He is without exception the most notorious liar in all Mississippi. He lies out of every pore in his skin. Whether he be sleeping or walking, on foot or on horseback, at church or in the grogshop, talking with his neighbors or writing for the newspaper, a multitudinous swarm of lies, visible, palpable, and tangible, are buzzing and settling around him, like flies around a horse in August."

Rapid Talking.

A writer thus describes a talkative female: "I know a lady who loves talking so incessantly that she won't give an echo fair play. She has that everlasting *rotation* of tongue, that an echo must wait till she dies before it can catch her last words."

☞"Though lost to sight to memory dear," as the mother said to her lover, when his face was buried in beard and whiskers.

The Teeth.

We find in the Oshawha (C. W.) Vindicator a report of a lecture by Dr. Lewis, of Ohio, from which we take the following:

"The lecturer then went on to speak of the teeth, and the want of care bestowed upon these important aids in the digestive process. It was found, upon microscopic examination, that the unclean formation about the roots of the teeth, called tartar, was composed of insects of infinitesimal proportions, which insects derived their sustenance from the particles of food that accumulate between the teeth in the mouths of those who neglect to clean and purify them after eating. Some persons seem to imagine that tobacco-juice is an antidote to these creatures, judging from the prevalence of the filthy practice of *chewing* that nauseous weed in its dried state. (Laughter.] Tobacco-juice is certainly a most violent poison to most forms of animal life, but he had known these animalculæ to be immersed in the strongest decoction of the tobacco plant, without apparently producing the least injurious effect upon them. They seemed rather to enjoy the element by which they were surrounded, and this conclusion would seem to be forced upon the scientific mind by the fact that tobacco-chewers almost invariably possess an excellent store of this tartaric commodity. By immersing those animalculæ in a solution of Castile-soap, however, it was found that they were instantly destroyed. Hence he would recommend the liberal use of this convenient and harmless preparation, applied to the teeth with a brush, at least once a day; after which the mouth should be rinsed with pure water.

He would also urge, in the strongest terms, that no one should be unprovided with a good tooth pick; and by a good one he did not mean a costly one in a commercial sense, made of gold, silver, or any other metal. The best tooth pick ever invented was made of a simple goose quill. Get a quill, and with a knife you can construct an article for yourself; one that is pliable enough to remove particles of matter from the teeth without injuring the enamel, and one which you need not waste any valuable time hunting for should you lose it. Make a dozen of them at a time, and then you never need be without one. A tooth-brush will not enter the interstices of the teeth and remove the matter there lodged. And here he would illustrate the necessity for using a tooth-pick after every meal. The inside of the mouth, it is well known, is kept by the blood at a high temperature of heat—about 90 degrees—warmer than the hottest day in summer. Now, every cook knows the effect of exposing a piece of fresh meat to the rays of the sun, or of keeping it in a heated place for a day or two; the meat spoils, and putrefaction is the result. Hence the necessity of removing the portions from between our teeth if we would prevent bad taste in our mouths.

A Locomotive on a Blow-Out.

On Saturday afternoon last the three o'clock train on the Old Colony and Fall River railroad for Milton, was passing through South Boston, when the engineer of the locomotive "Randolph," which was attached to the train, discovered two hand-organ grinders on the track, and, by way of musical variety and to give them warning to clear the track, he pulled the whistle rope. A loud shriek from the locomotive was the response. But when the engineer attempted to stop the blast he found it impossible. The engine seemed determined on a frolic, in fact a regular blow-out, and kept up a constant and unearthly yell until it reached Farm Hill. Here the engineer attempted to stop the valve of the whistle, but it was determined not to be conquered, it being found that the more it was pounded the more hideous was the response. He was accordingly forced to continue on his course with the whistle blowing all the way to Milton, astonishing the natives on the road, who supposed some awful accident had happened, or that a lightning train, in very fact, was passing. As may be supposed, the escape of steam was very great, and it was found that the lungs of the engine, like those of a man, did not hold out screaming and running at the same time. It was only by keeping a most vigorous fire that the engineer succeeded in getting to his stopping-place, and then only at very slow speed.—Once at home the boiler was quickly cleared of steam, and the whistle-valve, which was found to be broken, was stopped up, and today the "Randolph" is making its trips as a dumb engine, so far as whistle is concerned, its wind and voice having been found of so extraordinary character that they are not to be trusted, at least for the present.—*Boston Transcript.*

☞While the ladies of Princeton were demolishing the whiskey barrels, decanters, &c. the other day, the paper of that place says a walking illustration of a whiskey barrel was with dole countenance looking at the destruction of his favorite beverage, and could not resist the involuntary exclamation of "Shame—it's a shame!" One of the ladies who heard it, stepped up to him, and holding out her hatchet, remarked that they had come there to *top everything that had whiskey in it*, and that if he had any regard for *himself*, he had better be leaving.—*Vincennes Gazette.*

☞Young ladies now-a-days, when they are preparing for a walk, ought not to keep their lovers waiting as long as they used to do, for now they have only to put their bonnets *half on.*

☞Patronize your own traders and mechanics. This is doing as you would be done by; and is building up the town you live in.

A Singular Fact.

Louis Napoleon and the Sultan Descended from American Ancestors.

The "Pittsburg Post" publishes the following curious article:—

"The past history of the family of Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey is full of interesting and marvelous incidents, some of which are probably not generally known to our readers. These two monarchs, now so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, are both grandsons of American ladies.—These ladies were born and raised in the same neighborhood on the Island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and a Miss S—. The history of Josephine is generally known.—She went to France, and was married to M. de Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense. Some time after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter Hortense, was married to Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by this marriage.

Miss S—, quitted the island of Martinique sometime before her friend. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by the Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers were made prisoners. But this corsair ship was in turn attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S— was carried by them to Constantinople, and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments found her a purchaser in the sultan himself, & she so became chief lady of the Seraglio and Sultaness of Turkey. Mahmoud II., was her son, and the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid, is the son of Mahmoud. Thus the two sovereigns who now occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are the grandsons of American creole girls.

The Growing West.

Nebraska city, two years ago, was a wild waste, where night was made hideous by the dismal howl of the wolf, and the Indian lodge might occasionally be seen dotting the untrodden grass of the prairies. On two days recently the sales of lots by the organized town proprietors amounted to $10,000. So says the Council Bluffs Bugle.

One year ago the town of Clinton, in Iowa, on the Mississippi, was not known on any map of Iowa. To-day it contains a population of 1,000 souls, and has three hotels, seven dry goods stores, three grocery stores, two hardware, one furniture, one clothing, one boot and shoe store, one bank, (and another organizing,) one church, one warehouse, two doctor's offices, four lawyer's offices, one brick yard, two lime kilns, two saw-mills, one lumber-yard, and two stone quarries. There are over one hundred buildings that have been erected during the past nine months, and in every direction that the eye turns the frames of other edifices may be seen rising.

Occupations of the Americans.

The census returns of the occupations of the people of the United States are curious and instructive. The number of barbers and brokers is about the same, and between the two, people get well shaved. There are about eighty professed doctors to one professional undertaker. Only eighty-two people informed the census taker that they were "authors," while no less than two thousand individuals assumed to be "artists." There are 100,000 blacksmiths, and the same number of merchants. The lawyers out number the bakers by 10,000, there being 24,000 of the former, and 14,000 of the latter.—The hatters and the tobacconists are about equal in number. The carpenters number 200,000; the masons 64,000; the tailors 50,000; the wheelrights 30,000; the saddlers 25,000. There are more confectioners than watchmakers, more weavers than teachers; more vinegar makers than shoemen; and the same number of wagon makers as editors.

Doings of a "Confidence Man."

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says that a man recently visited that city, and while there made offers of marriage to several young girls and insulted many more. He impudently entered the house of a lady, who was alone with her daughters, although a total stranger, and I protending to be actuated by the highest motives, made direct offers of marriage to the girl, about 18 years of age, offering to settle $15,000 upon her, to educate her younger sister, provide a fine house, servants, carriage, &c. Finally, after frequent peremptory commands, he left the house. He also made proposals of marriage to a young girl employed at a dressmaker's, and proposals of a similar purport to others. A young girl in a daguerreotype gallery received a letter from him, proposing marriage, and he even had the audacity to meet her, when a friend of the girl interfered, and after significant hints of being kicked out the impostor left. Several warrants are out for his arrest, especially as a girl fourteen years of age has mysteriously disappeared from Newark.—The accused is described as a stout, fleshy man, very full under the chin, with a large black eye, black hair, curled under, high forehead and rather good looking.

The Jewish Sabbath.—A Synod of Rabbis will shortly be held in Paris to discuss the propriety of transferring the observance of the Jewish Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday.

Strange Events.—An exchange records the marriage of John M. Strange and Elizabeth Strange as a *strange* event. The next event will probably be a *little stranger.*

A Visit to Santa Anna.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, in New Grenada, thus notices a visit paid by him to the ex-Dictator of Mexico:

A two hours' ride led us to Turbaco, where our friends, who were apart from us, had ordered a sumptuous farewell breakfast. This village, situated at a distance of about four leagues from Carthagena, is the present residence of General Santa Anna, the ex-dictator of Mexico. After having done full justice to the delicious viands spread before us by our friends, with an ardor and gusto which our morning jaunt sufficiently explains, a dozen of us lighted our cigars, and set out to visit the man who, at one time, exercised so considerable an influence over the affairs of Mexico. His house is a large, strong, stone building, in the old Spanish style of architecture, with a colonnade, a large court and garden. Its appearance is very beautiful, and forms a striking contrast with the humble cottages inhabited by the wretched population among whom Santa Anna resides. We were introduced into a large parlor, running through the whole front of the house, whilst the General was being apprised of our arrival. The walls of this apartment are papered in elegant French style, and decorated with some fine engravings. The parlor has two doors fronting on the street, and two others leading to a yard smiling with verdure. Around the room may be seen two or three sofas, a dozen of mahogany chairs, side tables and lounges; in the middle is a marble table, with exquisitely wrought flower vases. The ensemble of this furniture has an appearance of calm simplicity, and breathes a perfume of tropical comforts which strikes and pleases at the same time. The ex-Dictator appeared almost immediately. I had known him ten years ago, at Havana, and expected to see him, of course, much altered; but if he is, it is decidedly to his advantage. He has all the appearance of a man in his prime, and is about five feet ten or eleven inches high. His body is straight, robust, and rather corpulently inclined. His eyes borrow from their shaggy brows an aspect of concavity which causes them to change color with the varying hues of light. His complexion is of an olive brown; his face is shorn of whiskers and mustaches, and is not indented by corrugation, except, perhaps, some slight wrinkles near the angle of the eye. His hair is of a beautiful iron grey, but I understand he is in the habit of dyeing it. He entered the parlor slowly, walking upon a cane. His dress was extremely simple, being that of a Southern farmer, viz: broad linen pantaloons, and an ample sack coat. The only attractive object he wore was a magnificent diamond breastpin.

Courtesy Between Gentlemen and Between Ladies.—A leading American Quarterly Review, published under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, had recently a most excellent and sensible article upon American life and manners. With honest pride it referred to the habitual courtesy with which woman is everywhere treated in this country, and to the deference which is paid to the sex at all times and in all places. But, after this view of a pleasant aspect of our society and manners, it lamented that men do not appear disposed to treat each other with anything like politeness. Crowding and pushing in public places, curtness and unsatisfactory answers, rudeness outright, and even roughness, appear with some men to be put forward as the evidence of their manliness and courage. It would seem as if they feared that civility would be mistaken for fear, and that the only assurance of success is an habitual air of defiance.

The portrait by the Review may be just as applied to the men of some portions of our country; not, we think, of all. It might have added a word or two about the ladies. They are, beyond all doubt, the most lovely and angelic portion of creation—to man—but how to each other? Do they never crowd and push? Do they never meet on pavements and refuse to give each other one inch of the way? Perhaps not.

Nebuchadnezzar.—It is stated that Col. Rawlinson has lately discovered, in a state of perfect preservation, what is believed to be the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar. The face of the rebellious monarch of Babylon, covered by one of those gold masks usually found in Assyrian tombs, is described as very handsome—the forehead high and commanding, the features marked and regular. A post mortem examination has been made and the stomach found full of grass.—*London Atlas.*

What England is Worth.—The material wealth of England is set down in value at £1,447,000,000. Its cultivated soil is valued at £1,700,000, its mines at £120,000,000, its dwellings and factories at £450,000,000, agricultural implements, live stock and manufactured goods each over £200,000,000, and its mercantile shipping at £40,000,000.

Woman's Rights in the Sandwich Islands.—The married women of Honolulu have petitioned for the suppression of the theatres and circuses on the ground that they keep their husbands out late at nights.

☞A Scotch boy had delivered a message to a lady, but did not seem in a hurry to go. Being asked if there was any thing else that his mother bid him say, Jack whimpered out—"She said I was na to seek anything for comin', but if ye gied me't I was to tak it."

An English Surgeon.—Sir Benjamin Brodie, the leading surgeon in England, has an income of £17,000 a year. He never operates on anything under an earl or a bishop's leg, and receives fees of the most enormous kind.

The Late Shipwreck in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Terrible Loss of Life.—The following additional particulars in regard to the late shipwreck in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have been received:

The barque Pallas sailed from Cork on the 28th of April for Quebec with 136 steerage passengers. She had a good run to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the night of the 30th of May, during a thick fog, she struck on the south side of St Paul's Island. The life-boat was got out and every soul on board might have been saved, but there was a rush of passengers into the boat, which caused tremendous panic and confusion. No persuasion could induce any number of them to leave her. The consequence was that the boat was stoved in and all on board were drowned.

The captain and the remainder of the crew and passengers stood by the wreck until morning. They were then conveyed ashore in boats from the island.

Seventy-nine passengers and three of the crew were lost. The bodies of the three seamen and three of the passengers that were lost were all that had been washed ashore while those saved remained on the island. The poor sufferers by this disaster lost everything that they possessed.—The vessel broke up soon after island boats had taken off the last passengers. The following are the names of the lost:

James Crennan, Ellen Gorman and 3 children, Hannah Sullivan, Mary Barry, Joanna Crowley, Bridget McCarthy, Dennis Hays, Kate Hayes, Mary Casey, Mary Closter, Hannah Crowley, P. Leary, John Sullivan, Mary Kearney and three children, John Murphy, John McCarthy, Eliza Hantnel, Dennis Foley and two children, Edward Carroll, Daniel Leary, Tim Leary, Kate Leary, Edward Hennessy, Joanna Sheeby and two children, Charles Foley Daniel Lynch, Timothy Reeador, James Leary, Ellen Sheeby and four children, Mary Loughname, Bridget Lanigh, Joanna Enright, Mary Leary, William Flanin, Ellen Hully, Dennis Ready, Michael Ready, Mary Maloney and child, Patrick Moriarty, Julia Keohane, T. Daly, Mary Daly and child, John, Kate and Dora Ryan, (children.) Daniel Dineen, Mary Ann Farrell, Susan, Stone and 3 children, Martin Gleason, William Richardson, John and Anne Flaherty, Mary Moroney, one cook, seaman and boy.

☞Lady Ellenborough, wife of the English lord of that name, who was formerly Governor General of India, has been separated from her husband the past twenty years, and is leading a wild life among the Arabs. She has married an Arab Shiekh, who, it seems protected her from robbers during a visit she paid to Palmyra. Full of romantic gratitude for this service she determined to marry him; but the Shiekh ran away on learning it. She employed Arabs to bring him back, and, being worth £1,500 a year, she at last succeeded in getting him to marry her in the desert in the Oriental fashion. They live in elegant style near Damascus. After her separation from Lord Ellenborough she married a Greek Count, whom she left. So that she has now three husbands, all living. In her early days she was a great beauty.

Lager Beer.—It is stated that there are twenty-two breweries devoted to the manufacture of lager beer, in Philadelphia, and the entire value of their winter brew, which is not removed from the vaults until May, is about $600,000, the wholesale price being $7 per barrel. In this estimate the fall brew is not included. It is a cheaper article than the former, being less dense, and is made for immediate use.

Prolific.—While the agent was paying off the Indians at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, an old "native" presented himself and squaw, and *seventeen* children. His share at $5 a head was $95, and as he received his portion he remarked, "Me get hundred dollars next year."

☞The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* says that good spring water carried about in that city, costs about thirty cents per barrel, and river water from ten to fifteen cents, according to the distance. In winter time the rates are much higher.

☞The editor of the Perth (C. W.) Standard states that those fashionable and airy articles of ladies' underclothing, hooped skirts, are now being used by female Canadian thieves for the purpose of concealing stolen property.

Happy Jurors.—At a trial in Charlestown, Va., the jury in the case of Gottlipp Collimer, for forgery, were out for some five or six hours but were unable to agree, and getting tired of being confined to a small room in the courthouse, proposed to the constable in attendance to let them out in the front yard to play marbles, which he did, but forbade them to speak to any person.

☞Car-building in France is making rapid strides towards perfection. On the Orleans railway people can now go to bed—fairly undress, and have as good a night's rest as they could get under a four-poster. For this the traveller pays the price of two seats.

☞An experienced woman asserts that when men break their hearts, it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouting immediately, and growing in its place.

☞A portion of a tree was recently found by some men at the depth of sixty-five feet while they were digging a well in Compton township, Wappello county, Ia. It seemed to have been about a foot in diameter.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Property formerly owned by JOHN GARVIN, Esq., in the Borough of Gettysburg, will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house in said Borough,

On Saturday the 28th day of June, inst.,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

There are in the Tract SIXTEEN ACRES, more or less, of Land, of good quality, with a

GOOD BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a well of excellent water, and a great variety of choice FRUIT TREES thereon.

The situation is a very desirable one, combining the advantages of both town and country. Persons wishing to secure a pleasant residence will do well to attend this sale.

Any desired information relative to the property, can be obtained from the undersigned, by whom also attendance will be given, and terms made known upon the day of sale.

R. G M'CREARY,
Attorney in fact for CONRAD BAKER.

June 2. ts

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Adams county will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1856, which shall be paid to Collectors *on or before Saturday the 28th of June next*, and Collectors are hereby required to make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day.

☞Collectors will be required to make payment to the County Treasurer on or before *Tuesday the 1st of July next*, otherwise they will not be entitled to any abatement.

By order of Commissioners.

J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, April 23, 1856. } td

STRAY HORSE,

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Arendtstown, Franklin township, on the 16th of May last,

A DUN HORSE, with a white mane, tail and forehead, about 8 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high; has marks and lumps under the saddle; and is a little lame. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEORGE ARENDT.

June 2. 3t

NEW STORE.

BONNETS & FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the cities, and is now opening the best selected and most fashionable assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Neapolitan, Straw and Fancy BONNETS,

CAPS and Cap Trimmings of every description, Veils, Laces, Nets and Illusions of all colors, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Summer Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantillas, Mourning Goods, together with an assortment of Fancy articles for the toilet too numerous to mention, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine.

Miss McCREARY will also carry on the MILLINER business in all its branches, and hopes from the experience she has had, and a desire to please, that she will be able to give general satisfaction. *East York Street, directly opposite the Bank.*

April 14.

NEW GOODS!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **Merchant Tailoring Establishment** in the room recently occupied by A. ARNOLD, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres Vestings, Cassinets, Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CHEAP, *for cash or country produce.*

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip. Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of *Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c.*, to which they would call the attention of the public.

☞The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

June 2.

GILES'

European Hotel and Restaurant,

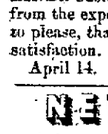
NO. 124 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between North and Calvert streets,

BALTIMORE.

☞Meals will be served at all hours during the day. May 28.—1y

Hardware.

OUR stock of HARDWARE has been very much increased, and persons building or requiring anything in this department, should first call and see FAHNESTOCK'S cheap stock. [April 14.



Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.

Sept. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

Varnish.

PERSONS wanting the very best article of FURNITURE VARNISH, can be supplied by calling on S. S. FORNEY.

May 19.

IF you want a fine article of Dress Shoes or Gaiters, for Gentlemen or Ladies, call at the store of W. W. PAXTON.

Shoemakers, Come this Way.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to $1 00, the cheapest lot ever brought to the county.

Call soon at the

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

A SERAPHINO—adapted for Church music or family—will be sold very low by

April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

CROCKERY WARE—a large stock of Hampton Crockery Ware just received at the cheap Store of JOHN HOKE.

WOOL & COTTON CARPET chean at

May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT at

April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

CASSIMERES—very cheap, just received and for sale by J. HOKE.

REMOVAL & NEW GOODS.

JACOB NORBECK

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and neighbors for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business, and would inform them that he has removed to the room occupied for many years as a Store by THOMAS J. COOPER, on the Hill, Baltimore street, and is just opening a very handsome assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, all kinds of Tea, all kinds of Fruit, Fish, Pickles; also, several hundred bushels of **Hog Feed**, such as Wheat, Rye, Ship-stuff and Chopped Screenings; Powder and Shot, Curry-combs and Cards, Bed-cords, White-wash Brushes, Dusting-brushes, Shoe brushes, Lanterns; also all kinds of Essences, Hair Oils, Castile and Rosin Soap, and every variety of CANDY, of the best kind.

☞The highest prices paid for BACON in Cash.

☞Call and see his Goods.

April 21. 2m

Fancy Goods of all kinds

AT THE LADIES' STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS McCLELLAN

INVITES the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Spring and Summer, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

SCHICK ALWAYS AHEAD!

Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of GOODS for the Spring and Summer Season, to be seen in Gettysburg!

AMONG which will be found, Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS, black Silks, all qualities, plain Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Berege Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and *CLOTHS of all colors and prices*, Cassimeres, for men and boys' wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c.

Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as low prices as goods can be had at any other establishment in the County. In proof of which, I invite all to call and examine my Stock, when they will be satisfied that such is the fact. J. L. SCHICK.

Southwest Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

April 14.

Fahnestock Brothers

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and handsome stock of NEW GOODS, and are prepared to sell to all in want any article in their line cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus having the advantage of all three markets, we can offer inducements which can not be had elsewhere in the County. Our stock embraces

DRESS GOODS

of every variety, Summer SILKS, Ghali Delaines, Berages, Brilliantines, &c., and every thing fashionable for Ladies' wear. For Gentlemen, we have beautiful styles of Goods for Coats, Pants and Vests, &c. Give us a call, we deem it needless to enumerate the variety of styles and qualities of our large stock as we are prepared to furnish every thing in our line, at the lowest price. Call early at

FAHNESTOCKS'.

April 14. *The Sign of the Red Front.*

READY-MADE CLOTHING

At the Sand-stone Front.

NOW received and for sale the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that has been offered in this place at any time. They are all of our own make, manufactured out of our own Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c. We have

Coats from	$1 to $20,
Pants "	62½ cts. to $10,
Vests "	62½ cts. to $6.

Boys' Clothing in Great Variety.

Our stock of Cloths consists of Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Green, Drab, Claret and all other colors. Our Cassimeres consist of Black, Brown, Steel Mixed, and every variety of Shade of Fancy colors. Also Marine Cassimeres in great variety, Plain, Plaid, and Figured Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Jeans, Drab Detates, Silk Warp, Alpaccas, Black Satin, Buff White, Plain and Fancy Marseilles Vesting.

Call and see us, if we cannot fit you we will take your measure, and make you a garment on the shortest notice. Having the very best Tailors constantly at work cutting out and making up, we do things up in the neatest and best manner at the SAND STONE FRONT—and are hard to beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 7. tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT SAMSON'S

CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IF you want a suit of READY-MADE CLOTHING, complete in every respect, of the latest style, and cheaper than they can be purchased at any establishment in the County—call at MARCUS SAMSON'S, opposite the Bank, in York street. I have just received from the Eastern cities the largest and best assortment of Goods ever offered in Gettysburg. In offering to sell *better* Goods at *lower* prices than other dealers, I simply request purchasers to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of my offer, by a personal examination of my Goods and prices. Buying exclusively for cash, I can buy cheaper and sell cheaper than any other person in the County. My Goods are made up in the best style by experienced workmen, and can't be excelled by any customer Tailor. My stock consists in part of COATS, of all sizes, prices, colors and kinds, made up in a superior manner. PANTS, and VESTS, of the latest and most fashionable city styles, and of every kind of goods suitable for Winter wear; also BOOTS & SHOES, and a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, consisting of extra quality linen bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Silk Vesting Stocks, and various other fancy articles; together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, **Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.**

☞I am also prepared to sell wholesale to country merchants desiring to sell again. Ready Made Clothing at cheaper rates than can be bought in the cities. If you doubt it, call and examine for yourselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B.—All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, April 14. tf

IF YOU

Want HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES at least 20 per cent. cheaper than you ever bought before, remember it is at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, where they are to be had in great variety, consisting of Gent's and Boys' fine Silk, Fur and Slouch Hats, of the latest style, all colors and sizes, White, Black, Tan, Blue, Drab, Fawn, &c. Also, a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Fine Calf, Kip and Grain, Boots and Shoes, Gent's fine Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters.

B

careful, Ladies, if you want Walking, and fine Dress Shoes, such as Jenny Lind, Buskins and Ties, Kid and Morocco Slippers—also a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Dress Gaiters, with a large stock of Misses' and Childrens' fancy Gaiters and Shoes—that you find COBEAN & PAXTON'S, at the Southeast Corner of Centre Square, before purchasing elsewhere, as they have by far the largest stock of Seasonable Goods in town, and are determined to sell very cheap. Take care and keep a

BEAR

Look out that you do not mistake the place.—Remember COBEAN & PAXTON'S New Store, at the Old Stand of Keller Kurtz.

Gettysburg, March 31. tf

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the city with as large and beautiful a stock of Goods as has been offered to the public at any time, among which are Hosiery, Gloves, Under Sleeves, Collars, Trimmings, Opera Lawns, Robe Lawns, Delaines, &c, &c.

Gentlemen's Goods in Great Variety.

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Claret, Drab, Plaid, Clouded, and Figured Cloths; Black, Brown and Fancy Cassimeres, Figured, Plaid and Plain of every variety of shade of color: Drab Detate, Cashmerette, Bombazine, Silk Warp, Alpacca, &c. &c.

Also, Ready-made Clothing in great variety, with a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any retail establishment in the country.

The LADIES will please call, as we are at all times pleased to see them.

The GENTLEMEN'S attention is invited to our large assortment in their line. In connection with the Store, is our

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

at the Sand-Stone Front,

Where everything is done up in the neatest and best manner. We can rig a man from head to foot in the very shortest notice. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

April 7.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Sadd'ery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business: to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

DAVID ZIEGLER.
JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

COME this way if you want the worth of your money. I will sell you Goods that will do you good to wear them. Such as SPRING & SUMMER GOODS as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper. Just call and take a peep at them and judge for yourself at the Cheap Northwest Corner, where you will be accommodated with the greatest of pleasure.

ALSO,

Ready-made Clothing,

and Clothing made to order—which I will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

April 14. JOHN HOKE.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business.—We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor Air-tight*, and *Nine plate Stoves*, of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c. Castings for Mills and other Machinery. PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c. We make the *Snyder, Blucher*, and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs*. We have also got different patterns of

FENCING & RAILING

or Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

☞All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

☞BLACKSMITHING still continued. BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.

THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work right.

THOMAS WARREN.
MARTIN WARREN.
HIRAM WARREN.
THOMAS A. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 4. tf

Caledonia Iron.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of **Caledonia Rolled Iron** for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates.

We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Dec. 10. tf

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be had cheaper, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Professional Cards.

J. Lawrence Bill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,

ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,

No. 123 Lake street, Chicago.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

March 24. tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

☞Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. Kurtz.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.: also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States: and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in *any war* of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen days*, are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children, (if any,) are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference necessary to make up the 160 acres can now be drawn.

☞Apply to the subscriber, at his office, in Gettysburg, where persons having *Land Warrants to sell*, may obtain the highest price for them. R. G. M'CREARY,

March 12. 6m

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.—Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

Who Wants a Good and Cheap DAGUERREOTYPE!

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish

DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerreanestablishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cts. to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Feb. 4. tf

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them.

April 16. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford: his LIQUORS good and pure: and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

☞DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious. PETER SHIVELY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. tf

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

C. H. NEEDLES,

Truss and Brace Establishment,

S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of fine French Trusses, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability, with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$5, $6, $8, and $10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale in great variety,

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace,

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri: Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs: English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

☞Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

July 30. 1y

CHEWING TOBACCO, a first rate article on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

TIN WARE, &c.

SAMUEL G. COOK

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Post-office, a very large and well made assortment of **TIN WARE**, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please.

He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and with the best materials, all kinds of **House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c.**

☞A handsome assortment of COAL STOVES on hand constantly.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

C. CANFIELD. W. R. CANFIELD. J. H. MEREDITH.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,

229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware. Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen: premium Silver Ware, a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,

Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.

April 24. 1y

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

TRAINS over this Road run as follows:—

1st Train will leave Hanover (as formerly) at 9. A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 3 P. M. with Passengers for Baltimore, and intermediate points.

July 30. J. LEIB, *Agent.*

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THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.

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THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.

Matrimony made easy: or, how to win a Lover.

One Vol. of 160 pages, 32 mo Price $1.

500,000 copies already issued. Thirteenth edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated in the first style of art.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."

So sang the Bard; yet thousands pine
For love—of like the light divine—
Who, did they know some gentle charm,
The hearts of those they love to warm,
Might live, might die, in bliss supreme,
Possessing all of which they dream.
The road to Wedlock would you know?
Delay not, but to RONDOUT go.
Time flies, and from his gloomy wings
A shadow falls on living thing:
Then seize the moments as they pass,
Ere fall the last sands through the glass;
At least the present is your own,
While all the future is unknown.
A happy marriage man or maid
Can now secure by RONDOUT'S aid.

CONTENTS:

It teaches how to make ladies or gentlemen win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan so simple, yet so captivating that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position; and it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy, that detection is impossible.

It teaches us how to make love.

It teaches every eye to form a beauty of its own.

It teaches how to act when accompanied by a lady.

It teaches us how to make the wrinkled face smooth.

It teaches you the kind wife to select to render home happy.

It gives advice to the lover who has been once truly accepted, and is rejected afterward through the interference of friends.

It gives a remedy for unrequited love.

It gives you instructions for beautifying the person.

How to have a handsome face and hands.

How to remove tan and freckles.

A Lecture on Love, or a private Advice to Married Ladies and Gentlemen.

This is decidedly the most fascinating, interesting and really useful practical work on Courtship, Matrimony, and the duties and delights of Married Life, that has ever been issued from the American press. The artificial social system, which in so many instances prevents a union of hearts, and sacrifices to convenience, them the happiness and even the lives of thousands of the young and hopeful of both sexes, is thoroughly analyzed and exposed.—Every one who contemplates marriage, and wishes for an infallible guide in the selection of a partner for life, should purchase this greatest book of conjugal felicity.

No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret.

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Publisher & Author,
No. 82 Forty-sixth Street, N. Y.

New York, Dec. 10. 6m

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April 10. T. WARREN.

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Office next door to the Post-Office, No. 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia.—1854.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

THE STATE SAVING FUND, No. 83 DOCK STREET, next door to Third street, and adjoining the Post office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole or in part on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

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3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bonds with sureties.

5th. The State Savings Fund is a *real* Saving Fund—*not* an Insurance or Trust Company. Our large list of Depositors and the Philadelphia public, have been careful to observe that the charter avoids the business and risk of insurance.

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The *popular* patronage bestowed upon this office by a proverbially cautious and discriminating community, and where the character of the institution is best known, is a gratifying fact to which the Trustees desire to call attention. GEO. H. HART, *Pres't.*

CHAS. G. IMLAY, *Treas'r.*

March 24.

The British Periodicals

AND THE

FARMERS' GUIDE.

Great Reduction in the price of the latter.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2.
The Edinburg Review (Whig).
3.
The North British Review (Free Church).
4.
The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5.
Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine (Tory).

The great and important events—Religious Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the news paper, and the ponderous Tome of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, & all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the CRIMEA and from the BALTIC in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as ever they stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar, and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, that can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
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TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

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J. Sanders, Proprietor.

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A Certain Cure for Rheumatic Pains.

Don't condemn, but try it, it cannot fail.

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Concentrated Electric Paste, and

ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,

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Small Jar, - - -	Fifty Cents.
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The Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity, and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

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We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when every thing else fails, Cramps, Cholic, Coughs, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring Worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used, Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.

☞What it will cure for Horses and Cattle:—Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic, Sprains, Collar and Saddle Galls, Stone Bruises, Stiff Joints, Vertigo, Splints, and Running Sores.

☞For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield & Co., next door to Kramph's Clothing Store, East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., General Agent and by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Gettysburg.

☞None genuine but those Bottles having the words "E. C. ALLEN'S Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa.," blown in the bottle.

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☞Look out for Counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for Allen's.

April 28. 1y

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MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers,
25 Park Row, N. Y., or 107 Genesee st., Auburn.

May 19. 4m

A HUMAN LIFE SAVED.

DOWAGIAC, Mich. March 11, 1856.

J. A. RHODES, Esq.: Dear Sir—As I took your medicine to sell

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Whigs of Washington City.

WHEREAS it is apparent that a portion of the Whig party, most respectable and influential alike by reason of its numbers, intelligence and political integrity, remain inflexibly true and steadfastly attached to the great principles of general conservatism and national policy which have uniformly guided its past career—principles which have rendered it a beneficent agency in the political history of the country, and which it is solemnly believed are identified with the perpetuity of the free institutions bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our fathers, as well as with the full development and preservation of the best interests of the country at large; and whereas it becomes the patriotic duty of all true Whigs in the present crisis to put forth every effort for the conservation of these beneficent principles, whose partial elimination from the political agencies of the country is proved of ill omen and disastrous portent by the evils of the times upon which we have fallen; and whereas, for this purpose, the principles thus vindicated by experience and every consideration of public policy should still find embodiment with a "local habitation and a name" amid the factious tendencies of the present time; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting, consisting as it does of the Whigs of the National Metropolis, steadfastly adhere to their old political creed, often heretofore proclaimed by them; to the principles on which GEO. WASHINGTON administered the Government, and to which HENRY CLAY dedicated his long and glorious life. That, to cherish a "cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to the Union as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity," and a sacred fidelity to the Constitution, in all and in each of its parts, in letter, and in spirit, to abhor geographical distinctions as the destroyers of public liberty, and know no North, no South, no East, no West, but to foster "brotherly affection" among all; to be loyal to the rights and sovereignty of the States in their several spheres, but to be loyal also to the rights and sovereignty of the United States in the spheres assigned to them by the Federal Constitution; to interpret that instrument so as to give to it the efficacy intended by its authors, but to confine them within their respective orbits the three branches of the Government, and especially the Executive; to discountenance the use, as an ordinary Executive instrument, of that salutary remedy provided for extraordinary cases only, the "veto" power; to maintain public credit; to guard against foreign influence; to encourage general education; to direct legislation toward confirming our independence as a people; to respect freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the press; to regard as equal the rights of all citizens "by birth or choice of a common country;" to practice "good faith and justice toward all nations." These we believe to be the teachings of the Constitution and the principles of the Whig party.

Resolved, That the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency now before the people have been nominated by three parties, of which each avows a political creed that is, in differing degrees, hostile to the principles of the "Old-line Whigs."

Resolved, That while the "Old-line Whigs" cannot adopt as their candidate any candidate representing principles hostile to their own, it is, nevertheless their duty as patriots to reanimate and continue their political organization, and thus be in a position enabling them in possible conjunctures of public affairs, to render eminent service to their country: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Whigs of the city of Washington, assembled in counsel with their fellow Whigs, representatives in Congress and others from the several States, that we hereby recommend to our Whig friends throughout the country to preserve unimpaired their political identity and so far as possible their distinct political organization, and if called by the exigencies of the times to co-operate with another party, to render such co-operation only in the name and character of allies and in obedience to the dictates of a wise and conciliatory patriotism, ready and waiting at the call of duty to rally around the old Whig banner, "in all assemble our surest signal," and which we firmly believe will yet gather to its standard those who for a season may seem to have deserted it.

Resolved, That with a view of concerting such measures as shall be most likely to preserve unimpaired the vitality and purity of Whig principles, and to prepare the way for a national re-organization of the Whig party when the phrensy of the hour shall have passed away, we do hereby earnestly recommend to the Whigs in all the States of the Union to appoint delegates, who shall assemble in National Convention, to be holden in Louisville, as proposed by the Whigs of Kentucky, who have already named the 4th of July next for that purpose. But, inasmuch as the time designated is now too near at hand to admit of general concert of action and representation in such a convention if holden on the day specified, and inasmuch as the intervention of some further delay may enable the National Whigs only the more clearly to discern and mark out the path of duty in the present troublesome times, therefore be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Whigs in the several States, in appointing their delegates to said Convention, to postpone the time of its meeting until the last Wednesday of July next, and we earnestly hope that the Whigs of all the States who may be represented therein will by mutual conference devise such measures and adopt such a policy as shall form a national centre and nucleus around which the party may rally.

Three Hundred and Twenty One Emigrants for Liberia.—The ship Elvira Owen, Capt. Alexander, of 873 tons, from Baltimore via Hampton Roads, having touched at Savannah and received on board 142 colored emigrants, sailed again on Friday last. She took out in all 321 emigrants, together with the Rev. John Seys, special agent of the American Colonization Society. Of the emigrants, 43 were liberated by the will of Mr. Kelly, of Virginia, and by him furnished with $15,000 in cash; 34 were liberated by Mrs. Sharp, of Winchester, Va.; 41 by George M. Walters, of Gwinnett county, Geo.; 19 by David Floyd, of Rocky Plains, Geo.; 5 by Mr. Noel, of Virginia; 12 by Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina; 20 by Mr. Graves, of Ky., who furnished them with $14,500; and 14 by Mrs. Holdsworth, of Columbus, Miss.

Arrival of Mr. Fillmore at New York.

Ex-President Fillmore arrived at New York on Sunday night in the steamer Atlantic from Liverpool, and was received with great enthusiasm by his political friends. Having been welcomed by Alderman Briggs in behalf of the city authorities, Mr. Fillmore replied in a brief speech, in which he took occasion to express, in regard to the sectional questions which unfortunately distract the country, a manly adherence to the national and conservative course which marked his former administration of the Government. We subjoin his remarks as reported in New York papers:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This unexpected but flattering reception from the city of New York, and my own native State, reaches a heart that cannot feel otherwise than grateful. It is true, sir, that for more than a year I have travelled in foreign countries, but though absent from my own land, my heart has always been American, and the proudest day of my life is to be thus received by a city known in all parts of Europe, for you cannot address the humblest citizen of the Old World who is not well acquainted with the reputation of New York. I am proud to be a native of the State of New York, but I am prouder still to be an American citizen. [Loud cheers.] Sir, you have been pleased to allude to my former services to my country. It is not for me to speak of them. They have already passed into history. All I can say is, sir, that my name, unsolicited on my part and entirely unexpected, has been presented by my friends for the suffrages of the people. If they shall see fit again to manifest their confidence in me by elevating me to that high position, all I can promise is a faithful and impartial administration of the laws of the country to every part of the country. [Applause.] If there be those either North or South who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me.—[Most enthusiastic applause.] For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country and nothing but my country. [Great applause.] But, sir, I am unexpectedly called upon on this occasion to address to you these few remarks, and must conclude by again returning my sincere thanks to the Corporation of the city of New York, which has done me the unexpected honor to welcome me back again. [Applause.]

At the close of this speech Mr. Fillmore was conducted to his hotel, where, after again briefly returning his thanks to his fellow citizens, he was permitted to retire.

MR. FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.—*Further Honors.*—On Monday, large numbers of gentlemen called upon Mr. Fillmore at his rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and welcomed him home. Commodore Perry, Mayor Wood, Ex-Mayor Kingsland and many other prominent citizens were among the visitors. The Mayor and committees of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen also waited upon him.

The parlors and anti-rooms of the hotel were crowded during the day with visitors from all parts of the country, desirous of paying their respects to the Ex-President. Mr. Fillmore having private business to attend to down town, left the hotel and did not return till late in the afternoon, at which time a number of other persons were introduced to him, and the Herald says:

They wanted to make an address, and to express their high admiration for Mr. Fillmore, but the distinguished guest in reply said that, situated as he was at present, he did not desire to make any speeches till he had full time for consideration; those things, he estimated, should not be done in a hurry. He had not, however, he said, any hesitation in regard to municipal bodies, as they did not require political speeches to be made to them, but he desired it to be understood that in regard to others he wished to have some time for preparation. Mr. Warner, councilman from the sixteenth district, and chairman of one of the American committees, had a conversation with him in regard to the report which had been circulated by some of his political opponents to the effect that he would withdraw his name during the campaign.

"Mr. Fillmore," said the councilman, "I am desirous of propounding to you one query, for my own satisfaction, as well as for that of my friends. As it has been represented by many persons supposed to have great influence in the opposite party that you will not allow your name to be used as a candidate, and that you will give way to the party under the lead of John C. Fremont, I simply wish to ask you if there is any truth in the representation."

Mr. Fillmore replied as follows:—"I have already written a letter accepting the nomination tendered to me; but to make assurance doubly sure, I now tell you that it is my determination to stand by the party that has nominated me; and till that party sees fit to withdraw my name it will not be withdrawn."

Mr. Rives on the State of the Nation.

The Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Mass., in which he discusses the state of the nation, and disapproves those deplorable events which have stained our borders with fraternal bloodshed in civil strife, and desecrated the capitol by a licentious grossness of speech and scenes of personal violence, which brings shame on the cause of representative government.

He also expresses it as his conviction that, unless some means can be found of arresting this unhappy commencement of intestine troubles, we have already entered upon a career of revolution, and not a bloodless one, which must terminate in a violent disruption of the Union, with all its train of disastrous consequences to ourselves and to the world.

He maintains that people must lose no time in calling *Law and Order Meetings* in every part of the country; that there should be no going to Kansas to settle matters with Sharpe's rifles. In the meantime let the Government of the Union be called upon to exert all its constitutional powers, whether legislative, executive or judicial, to repress civil war, not merely in its overt acts, but in its incipient and preparatory movements.

At the peace rejoicings in Exeter, England, ten thousand persons, men, women and children, were provided with a dinner.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (*of York.*)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (*of Armstrong.*)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, (*of Bradford.*)

Laying it on Heavy.

The School Directors of Gettysburg have assessed a tax for the present year of *ten Mills on the dollar.* The State has levied 3 mills, the County 4 mills, and the Borough 4 mills—making in all *twenty-one mills on the dollar!* If this is not pretty heavy taxation, we know but little of such things. This is in addition, moreover, to a Quit-rent of $1 on each Lot.

☞We learn from the *Star*, that the increased tax by the School Directors, is for building purposes, as they have purchased lots on High-street, opposite the jail, where they have it in contemplation to erect a large building of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the schools of the Borough, and have ample space for play grounds, &c. All the School buildings now owned by the Board will be sold. The Schools, we learn, will not be re-opened until the 1st of October next.

☞Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Pittsburg, we learn, will address the Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College, on the 17th of September next.

The Fourth.

The "Independent Blues" intend spending the coming Fourth of July at Francis Bream's, on Marsh Creek. Hon. MOSES M'CLEAN, we understand, has consented to deliver an Oration on the occasion.

Contracts.

The contract for the building of the addition to the County Hospital has been awarded to Messrs. GEO. & HENRY CHRITZMAN, of this Borough, the price being $2,060. They have also received the contract for the construction of the Bridge across Swift Run, near New Chester, for $710.

☞At the celebration of the 24st anniversary of the Diagnothian Society of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, on the 30th ult., W. A. DUNCAN and C. M. DUNCAN, of Cashtown, in this county, were among the speakers.

Mr. Dayton.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the nomination of Mr. Dayton, of N. J., for the Vice Presidency, by the Philadelphia Convention, says—"If he has in the whole country any superior as a statesman, he has not in the whole country any superior in the virtues and dignity of a gentleman, and the attributes of a patriot. Though it may not be his lot to reach even the second place in the Republic, no one would more adorn the first."

☞The Rev. MOSES KIEFFER, formerly pastor of the German Reformed Church at Hagerstown, has been inaugurated as Professor of the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, in room of Rev. Mr. Gerhart.

Specie Going.

The steamer Arabia sailed from N. York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 180 passengers, and nearly $1,600,000 in specie!

☞The Grand Jury at Washington, on Wednesday, presented Mr. Brooks for the assault and battery committed upon Mr. Sumner some weeks since. Mr. Sumner appeared before the Grand Jury and gave his testimony in the case.

☞It is rather a dangerous business in France to speak of the head of the Government in terms not complimentary:—there is not quite the latitude allowed as in this country. We observe by a late French paper, that M. Bergougnous, formerly editor of a paper in Toulouse, had used some language in a public carriage, reflecting upon the Emperor of the French. He was arrested, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The public prosecutor, however, appealed against the sentence as too light for the offence, and the Imperial Court has now condemned him to five years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights!

☞The late rumor that the Mexican Government had requested our Government to take the Isthmus of Tehuantepec under their protection is wholly unfounded. The government of Mexico entertains no apprehensions of the seizure of the Isthmus by any foreign force. The American filibuster enterprise having in view the seizure of the Isthmus has exploded. The Mexican government is very desirous that the transit should be improved and opened to the commerce of the world.

When the Presidential Election Occurs.—The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a President and Vice President of the U. States is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It will fall this year upon the fourth day of the month. Many a politician will find his full blown hopes scattered around him by that day's decision.

Drowned.

On Sunday evening, 22d inst., Mr. DANIEL E. L. MEHRING, while on a visit to some friends in Mountjoy township, expressed a desire to bathe, and shortly after started to Black's dam in company with a couple of acquaintances. On reaching the creek, the latter requested to be excused from bathing, and withdrew, while Mr. MEHRING divested himself of his clothing and proceeded to bathe. After walking about a few minutes, they returned to the bank of the creek, where they found Mr. MEHRING's clothes, but he was no where to be seen. The alarm was at once given to some persons in the vicinity, and after some time Mr. MEHRING's body was found a short distance from the place where he had entered the water. An Inquest was held on the body by JAMES M'CLELLENNY, Esq., the Jury rendering a verdict of accidental drowning.

Mr. MEHRING had been pursuing his studies at the College in this place for several years, and was a member of the Senior class.—*Star.*

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Hon. Thomas H. Bayly died on Monday afternoon last, of consumption, at his residence in Accomac county, Va. The deceased was a prominent member of the democratic party, and sustained a very high position in both political and social relations. He was a representative to Congress from the Accomac district for several years, and was elected to the present session, but in consequence of ill health occupied his seat but a few days in December.

☞Congress is engaged upon the bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union. The same bill passed the House last year and failed in the Senate. If it now pass, the State will apply for admission to the next Congress, by which time the population will be increased to a number probably exceeding the present federal ratio. Oregon is too distant for a territorial government, and could better take care of herself if organized as a State.

☞A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Toombs for the complete and final adjustment of the Kansas difficulty, which, it is said, meets with much favor.—It provides for an enumeration of the inhabitants; for a registration of voters; for guarding the elective franchise against frauds or violence; for the election of a Convention to form a State Constitution next November at the time of the general Presidential election, and for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State under that Constitution.

A Sign of Peace.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, after the close of the discussion on the Kansas bill, Mr. Weller moved its recommitment to the Committee on Territories, with several substitutes offered therefor, expressing his preference for the bill of Mr. Toombs. This bill, it will be recollected, proposes that a census of the inhabitants of Kansas shall be taken, under the direction of the Secretary of State, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and that none but actual residents of the Territory are to be counted. Provision is then made for a fair and impartial election of delegates to a State Convention to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. Mr. Stephens has announced his intention to introduce a similar measure in the House. Mr. Clayton's plan we have already given. These movements by Southern gentlemen indicate that a proper concern has been awakened, not only for the peace of Kansas, but for the Union. It is impossible to conceal the fact that an urgent necessity exists for an early pacification, and the country at large cannot but be gratified at the promise of a prompt disposition of the subject. The committee of the Senate is expected to make a report without delay, the chairman having indicated such a purpose when the reference was made.—*Nat. Int.*

☞A letter from Washington says that no apprehension is entertained by the Mexican and Spanish legations there, that war will grow out of the present differences between the two countries. Alvarez, the new Spanish Minister in Mexico, has been urgent in pressing the claims of Spanish subjects, and in the presence of four vessels of war at Vera Cruz, is regarded as significant in some degree. Still, as this difficulty has grown out of divided counsels among the claimants themselves, it is considered capable of an easy reconciliation, and the last letters of Alvarez justify such an impression.

☞During the morning business of the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, a graceful act of national courtesy was consummated, so far as the Senate had power, by the passage unanimously of a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Mason. In one of the exploring expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin the British vessel 'Resolute' was necessarily abandoned among the ice. Two years afterwards a whaling ship fell in with her and brought her safely to New London, Connecticut. The British Government, "with high generosity," as the Senator said, relinquished all claim upon her, and the object proposed by the resolution is to purchase the vessel from her present owners, equip her fully at an American Navy yard, and with all the public and private property aboard restore her to the English Government as a present.

☞The State Department is not a little surprised at receiving nothing from Mr. Dallas on the subject of the Crampton affair. His opinion was looked for with great interest, but nothing came to hand but newspaper speculations. It was supposed that he could form a pretty good idea of what the feelings of the British Cabinet would be on the reception of the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, and that he would lay that opinion without delay before his Government for what it was worth.—His silence, therefore, embarasses the Premier, who is driven to conjecture and to newspapers during his anxious suspense.

☞In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, a petition was presented by the Emigrant Aid Society of that State, setting forth the true character of that organization, and stating that they had been much misrepresented by the majority report of the Committee on Territories. They say this Society has not been the cause of all the troubles in Kansas, having never infringed any law, nor interfered with the peaceable execution of the law. They never invested a dollar in any munitions of war; never sent out persons to control the elections in Kansas, nor hired any man except as a business agent to go there; never paid the passage of a single emigrant, nor is it within the knowledge of the Company that any person has gone out under their auspices, with any other views than settling and staying in the territory. They also represent their property as having been destroyed by the recent outbreaks, and pray that the offenders may be brought to justice, and compensation be made for the losses and injuries they have sustained. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Resuscitation of the Whig Party.

The National Intelligencer expresses the hope that the National Whigs in all parts of the country will send delegates to the Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th of July next. It believes in the possibility of again rallying the party.

☞The steamship Anglo Saxon arrived at Quebec on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th, and Glasgow dates to the 13th. The London papers are engrossed with discussions on the American question, and considerable excitement prevailed in relation to the difficulty. A reduction of 20,000 men is to be made in the French army. A ministerial crisis had occurred in London.

A Touch at the Mormons.

On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Morrill, from the committee on the Territories, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the U. States, providing a penalty of $500 and imprisonment of not less than two or more than five years. Mr. Morrill said that there was but one dissentient voice in the Committee, and that the only difficulty was as to the power to legislate on the subject. It was referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

☞The house of Mr. John Rutter, in York county, was struck by lightning last evening week, and very much injured.—Two of his daughters were struck insensible, and it was thought at first they could not survive. They have, however, since recovered.

☞Judge Ives has declined the Democratic nomination for Surveyor General of this State, and a Convention has been called to meet on the 6th of August, at Chambersburg, to nominate another candidate.

☞Gen. Persifer Smith has been appointed to the command of the United States troops in Kansas. It is said that in a personal interview with the President on Saturday he received orders to proceed immediately to that Territory, and was clothed with full power to put down all disorder, to restore the supremacy of the laws, and to secure to every citizen the fullest rights and protection of life and property.

☞The Lancaster Examiner, an old-line Whig paper, whose proclivities it was thought, were towards Mr. Buchanan, has come out strongly for Fremont and Dayton, on account of the wildness of the Cincinnati platform, on which Mr. Buchanan stands. He says the Whig vote in that County will be thrown almost solid for Fremont.

Indian War.

Col. Sumner received a dispatch, on Monday last, from Fort Kearney, stating that the Cheynne and Sioux Indians had joined, and proclaimed war against the whites.—The Colonel immediately despatched a company of troops for the camp near Westport.

☞An extensive fire occurred on Tuesday morning at Portland, Maine, destroying a large number of buildings, including the Temple street Church, Codman House, Casco House, and Muzzey's block of stores, together with their extensive stocks of merchandize.

A number of buildings were destroyed at Cleveland on the same morning, including Gales' grain elevator, involving a loss of $10,000, on which there is no insurance; Cummings' distillery; and a coal and lumber yard. Total loss $30,000.

A Sentence.—A man named Corahill was recently convicted in Clarke county, Kentucky, of stealing *two plugs* of tobacco, and sentenced to *two years'* confinement in the penitentiary.

The Republican Nomination.

So far as we have received information, the reception awarded to the name of Fremont as the opposition candidate for the Presidency, has been more favorable than could have been anticipated. Regarding the fact that the party which nominated him had previously no advantage of party drill or presses secured by long attachment, or influential politicians to direct the masses, this spontaneous demonstration may be considered as extraordinary. In the northern free States a large majority of the old Whig presses have come out in favor of Fremont, so that it almost seems as though the Know-Nothing and Anti-Know-Nothing branches of the party were reuniting under this new banner. Not only is this the case, but a large fraction of Democrats, both native and naturalized, seem to be added to the new political combination. Whether these numbers will be sufficient to ensure a victory, is more than we can at present determine, and we merely chronicle the facts as signs of the times.—*North American.*

The Fillmore National Club.

NEW YORK, June 26th.—The National Fillmore Club, which was reported to have deserted Fillmore, held a meeting last night, on which occasion there was considerable noise and confusion. Mr. Van Riper, the president, who previously went over to Fremont, was not permitted to speak, and was threatened with violence and forced to beat a retreat, while his friends turned off the gas. The Club then passed resolutions approving of the Fillmore cause, after which the members formed a procession and went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. Fillmore made an address congratulating them on not being sold out to the enemy as reported.

Mr. Fillmore will not Decline.—The question was put to him by a Mr. Warner, chairman of the American committee, who told him that it had been represented by prominent politicians that he would not allow his name to be used as a candidate, but would give way to Col. Fremont, Mr. Fillmore is reported to have said in reply, that he had already written a letter accepting the nomination tendered to him, but to make assurance doubly sure, he announced his determination to stand by the party that had nominated him, and, till that party sees fit to withdraw his name, it will not be withdrawn.

The American and Republican Fusion.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Some of the leading Northern Americans refuse to coalesce with the Republicans, holding, that they have not been fairly treated by the Philadelphia Convention in regard to the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The Know-Nothing speakers refused to take part in the proceedings at the Tabernacle last evening. It is said, however, that arrangements are on foot to bring about a compromise.

☞Some of the N. England delegates to the Philadelphia Convention availed themselves of the opportunity when passing thro' New York on their way home, to pay their respects to Col. Fremont and offer him their congratulations. Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, addressed Mr. Fremont on behalf of the delegates, and the latter, in returning thanks for the compliment paid him, said, in effect, that the Convention had been engaged in a cause that should draw to its support all the friends of constitutional freedom; that he had read the platform adopted, and examined with care the principles it embodies, and regarded it at this juncture in the light of a second Declaration of Independence; that he believed in its truth and could adopt it in all his parts; and that it would be his purpose, in the event of the people ratifying the nomination, so to conduct the Government that the principles avowed should become effective.

☞New Orleans has been deserted by large numbers of its citizens much earlier this year than usual, the prevalence of yellow fever during three successive years with great fatality, having caused people to fear the summer of that city. Thus far not a case of the epidemic has been reported, nor is there any premonitory symptom of its approach, but the anticipation is enough, and the city is fast becoming depopulated by the rush of citizens northward. Perhaps the effect of this early desertion may be to keep the city healthy, and prevent the diffusion of the epidemic, or the engendering of it by a crowded population.

Morals of New Orleans.—Scarcely a day passes but a case of assassination or murder takes place at New Orleans. On Sunday night, the 8th inst., three persons were stabbed in the streets by unknown rowdies.—Chas. Mackey died on the same day from wounds received during the election riots. Rowdyism seems to have full sway in the city. Very few, if any, arrests are made.

Cattle from the Far West.—Cattle from beyond the Mississippi have lately been conveyed to the New York market by railway. They were reared near Council Bluffs, in Iowa, driven to Davenport, there placed aboard the railroad cars and carried across the Mississippi on the new railroad bridge to Rock Island.

Jealousy & Murder.—On Saturday evening, a truckman, named Winslow Eddy, residing in Boston, Mass., instigated by jealousy, stabbed his wife with a dirk knife, causing her death in a few hours. The murderer then surrendered himself to the police.

Latest from California.

☞By an arrival at New York California dates to the 5th inst. have been received.

The Vigilance Committee still controlled affairs at San Francisco. On the 22d of May Casey and Cora were hung by the committee. The funeral of Mr. King, the victim of Casey, took place the same day. Perfect order and decorum was preserved throughout the proceedings. The Vigilance committee had arrested several desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan, who, on the 1st inst. committed suicide in one of the cells at the committee rooms, leaving a confession in regard to the late election in San Francisco. On the 2d, the opponents of the Vigilance committee attempted to hold a meeting to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure. Martial law had been declared in San Francisco, and the public excitement was on the increase. Sacramento had offered to furnish a thousand men to assist the committee. Their rooms are doubly guarded, and two cannon were planted before the door laden with grape-shot! Rumors were in circulation that the Governor would call means into requisition to suppress the committee, but no steps had yet been taken. It is a terrible state of society indeed, when men's lives are at the mercy of a revolutionary committee!

☞The Hards and Softs in Nwe York have finally agreed to unite in the call of only one State Convention, instead of one of each faction, as at first suggested.

☞Another Planet is announced to have been discovered at the Ratcliffe Observatory, Oxford, England, by Mr. Pogson, the first assistant astronomer there. It is described as being a little brighter than the tenth magnitude of stars. It is only a few days since we announced the discovery of the forty-first asteroid at Paris on the twenty-second of May. If the above be not a re-discovery of the same, it will be the forty-second now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

☞A disgraceful prize-fight took place near Salem, Mass., on Monday, between John Mackay, of Liverpool, and Johnny Roberts, of Chicago. They fought 47 rounds in 52 minutes, at the end of which Roberts was vanquished.

The Platform Denounced.

The Charleston Mercury thus refers to one of the planks of the Cincinnati platform:

The Spanish Colonies have long been independent States by the consent of all the world. They have the right of making peace or war; and this implies, according to the whole body of national law, the right of alienating on the one side and acquiring on the other territorial dominion. What have we to do with the regulations of these rights, and what claim have we to interfere with terms on which they are adjusted?—According to the filibustering construction, if China were to become embroiled in a war with Patagonia, we would be bound, in the language of the platform, "by the development of our growing power," to interfere with "unbending rigidity" to prevent the permanent lodgment of the Celestials among these savages of the Southern Andes. Is there any sane man in the civilized world that can look upon such an assumption as a thing to be gravely considered? It is, in fact, an erroneous absurdity, violating equally common sense and the universally acknowledged principles of international law. The United States have a great country of their own; much greater, indeed, than they know how to govern well. They have no reason to afflict themselves in this violent way about the condition and safety of their neighbors.

☞The Buffalo Republic, a leading organ of the Radical Democracy in N. York State, repudiates Buchanan. It concludes in a long article as follows:

"But we have neither leisure nor space to pursue this subject to day. Enough that we now declare that under no circumstances (although always acting with the Democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a life-long association,) can we support the Candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, upon the platform which that body has adopted."

The Position of the Press.

The St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens, a daily German paper of great circulation in the West, repudiates both the platform and candidates of the Democratic party. Some half dozen German papers in Illinois, and the two most influential Democratic papers of the State, the Chicago Democrat and Chicago Press, repudiate the Democratic nominations, and go for the Republicans.—Three neutral papers of Illinois, the Urbana Union, Canton Press, and Lasalle Journal, have hoisted the Republican ticket.

In Cincinnati, four German papers, two dailies and two weeklies, oppose the nomination of Buchanan.

The New York Evening Post and Buffalo Daily Republic, two of the most talented and widely circulated Democratic papers of New York, strongly oppose the Buchanan ticket. Several German Democratic papers of the State also take the same course.—And the New York Herald, having the largest circulation of any paper in New York, and formerly an advocate of the Hards and the Nebraska bill, now opposes Buchanan and declares for Fremont.

Our Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President sent a communication to each House of Congress to-day, asking legislation the better to carry out our intercourse law in the Cherokee Nation, and to keep therefrom white intruders who put law and order at defiance, and to prevent interference by the functionaries of the Federal Courts with the decisions of the Cherokee tribunals, thus invading the privileges of the Indians.

Four Days Later from Europe.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Atlantic we have accounts from England to the 11th of June. No certain intelligence of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton had been received, the steamer bearing Mr. Marcy's despatch not having arrived. The reports current in the American papers, however were looked upon as rendering the dismissal a fixed fact, and the English papers found their remarks upon it as a fact. But they utter no sound of war, though some of them are indignant, and the London Times descends to abuse. Judging from their comments the New York Courier infers that when Mr. Marcy's despatch arrives, so far from causing a rupture between the United States and England, the spirit of amity it breathes will be reciprocated by the English Government, and Mr. Dallas even will not be dismissed.

It is estimated that the inundations in France have rendered 40,000 people houseless, and have thrown 100,000 out of employment. Notwithstanding the floods, however, it was hoped the corn crops would not be much below an average.

Arabia was still in a state of insurrection, refusing longer to recognize the will and rule of the Sultan. More Turkish outrages against Christians are reported.

The Madrid journals of the 4th report that considerable sensation had been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen.

Latest News from Europe.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

There is much excitement in England on account of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton by our Government. The leading papers are bitter in their remarks, and demand the dismissal of our minister, Mr. Dallas, at once. The British Cabinet has, as yet, taken no action on the subject. What their action may be is very uncertain.

We observe it announced that several ships-of-war have been telegraphed to prepare for sea with all possible dispatch.

The manufacturing and commercial classes of Liverpool and Manchester have issued addresses to the citizens of America, and the feelings of the people are active in favor of peace—yet the English journals are endeavoring to inflame the public mind against the U. States.

"No War with America."

Immense placards, of which the following is a copy, have been extensively posted in England, by direction of the Manchester Peace Conference:—

No War with America.—Fellow Countrymen—You have hardly escaped from war with Russia before you are threatened with a far more serious war with America!—How long are the vital interests of the country to be placed at the mercy of men who care for nothing so much as the gratification of official pride?

Consider, for one moment, what a ruin a war with the United States would entail upon the greater portion of the trade and commerce of Great Britain. The latest returns from the Board of Trade give the annual imports from that country, consisting chiefly of corn and cotton, at upwards of thirty millions; and the exports at from twenty-five to thirty millions sterling. To carry on this princely commerce between the two countries, there are employed more than three thousand ships, with nearly three million tons burden. Of the entire annual imports of Great Britain that of raw cotton alone amounts to more than twenty millions, and the cotton manufactured goods exported to upwards of twenty-five millions sterling. Upon the trade which this commerce creates there are depending for their daily subsistence nearly or quite three millions of the people, chiefly in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Now are you prepared to see this hive of industry—this vast population—factory hands, tradesmen and manufacturers, men, women and children—thrown out of employment, deprived of their regular resources? Are you prepared to encounter the pauperism, the gaunt famine, the depredations on property, and the civil commotions which less than twelve months' war with America would inevitably produce? To say nothing of bloodshed among men of the same race—of the disgraceful carnage between the two foremost Christian nations of the world—or of the squandering of the hard-earned money of the people in deeds of mutual destruction over a question that only deserves contempt; to say nothing of these things, are you willing to sacrifice your trade, to sink your country into poverty, crime and commotion, and to plunge mankind into deadly strife, simply to gratify the mad ambition of bungling diplomatists? If not, then meet without delay, and with a voice and a determination about which there can be no mistake, declare to your government, and to the world, that there shall be no war with America!

WILLIAM STOKES,
Sec'y to the Manchester Peace Conference.

☞Private advices from England by the Atlantic speak hopefully of a peaceful termination of the pending disputes with the United States, and express the conviction that Mr. Dallas will be permitted to remain at his post. There are many persons in London, however, who fear that the affair will not blow over so easily as is generally hoped.

France and the United States.—It is said to be the prevailing opinion in France that its government should take no other part in the English difficulty with the United States than that of offering its friendly mediation. The idea is scouted that, in the event of war between the two countries, France should in any more active way lend her support to Great Britain. The French Emperor, it is alledged, has been heard to declare that there is no possibility of such a contest at present; but he has, nevertheless, given orders that a frigate of war should be despatched to the Central American coast, to be kept there *en surveillance*.

Gen. Walker's Condition.

The New Orleans Delta contains a letter, dated San Juan, 4th June, which represents Walker's "army" as in a most pitiful condition. The following is an extract:—

"Sickness prevails to a frightful extent, in the worst forms of yellow fever and cholera; numbers, as many as can, are making their way down to this place, broken down in health, moneyless, and in a most wretched condition, desirous of getting forwarded to the United States. The applications for relief and assistance made by Walker's men to the American Consul at this place, are many.

"It is only a week or so ago that, owing to the humanity of Mr. Cotterell, the U. S. Consul; Mr. Green, the British Consul; Capt. Tarleton, of the British frigate Eurydice, some few strangers and such citizens of Greytown as were able, that a subscription was raised of upwards of $1,200, and applied for the purpose of sending some forty, many of whom were sick and destitute, back to the United States."

Further from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—A letter to the Republican, dated Westport, June 17th, says Colonel Sumner has put the principal roads leading to Kansas in a state of blockade, and has also driven out of the Territory Buford, Jones Shelby and other leading Missourians.

Another letter dated Kansas city, June 15th, says Colonel Sumner intends to arrest every person under indictment in Kansas. He declares that neither General Lane nor any other armed person shall enter the Territory excepting over his dead body.

An attempt was made on the night of the 13th to assassinate the new deputy sheriff of Douglas county. The sheriff shot one of the assassins dead and the others fled.

Crime at New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers, of the 16th instant, contain accounts of "a woman murdered by her husband; another woman mortally wounded; a man killed, and another stabbed," all occurring on a single night. The first murder was one committed by a drunken clerk, named Higgins, who shot his wife dead.—The next tragedy was still more frightful. A man named Edward Wisely attacked Captain Joseph Gibson with a bowie-knife, in the street, when Mrs. G. stepped between them. Thereupon Wisely plunged his knife into her abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Capt. Gibson then instantly drew a knife and stabbed Wisely to the heart, when he fell a corpse. Capt. G. was also stabbed during the affray.

The Camels.—It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries marching through our streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot.—They carry the enormous weight of 1600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The sight of them stampedes all the horses and mules that come within sight of them.—They are certainly not handsome creatures. A horse, in a brisk trot, can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk. They apparently go slow, with their long-measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.—*Texas paper.*

Too Literal.—A few days since, a well known citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had for some time previously shown symptoms of excessive religious enthusiasm, proceeded, after reading the passage of scripture, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off," to sever his hand from his arm with a carving knife. He was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Flat Bush, L. I., where his wounds were dressed, but he died in less than two days.

White Savages.—Affidavits are published in the Tampa (Fla.) Peninsula, disclosing the fact that a band of white men have been organized in Hillsborough and Manatee counties for the purpose of committing depredations in the name of the Indians. The disclosures were made by a man named Wm. H. Willingham, who gives the names of a number of persons belonging to the band.

Merited Punishment.—Last week, at the Columbia county, N. Y., Circuit Court, Hiram Traver and —— Houghtaling were convicted of a fiendish outrage on the person of a young female, and sentenced to the county State prison, Traver for twenty years, and Houghtaling for ten years, with hard labor.

☞A young man was well-nigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was $25,000, and the career he ran in Chicago made him a pauper and a miserable broken-down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repentance. In this mood and tense it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him $20,000. "Oh, dear!" was his exclamation, "have I got to go through all this again? It'll kill me just as sure as shooting. It is no use to fight against fate; they're bound to ruin me!"—*Chicago paper.*

French Railway Travelling.—Twelve years ago the number of travelers between Paris and the Belgian frontier amounted, perhaps, to 360,000 or 400,000 annually. In 1850 the Northern Railroad conveyed altogether three and a half millions of travellers, whilst in the past year the number rose to no less than five and a half millions, which is equivalent to the sixth part of the whole French population.

The French Sufferers.—A subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations has been opened at Paris. The Empress heads the list with twenty thousand francs in her own name, and ten thousand in the name of the young prince. Nearly all the Ministers of State and of the Household have subscribed one thousand francs each. The legislative corps has also commenced the benevolent work; the list is headed by the Count de Mornay with five thousand francs.

A Mormon Shot.—James G. Strang, the Mormon leader at Beaver Island, Michigan, was shot on the 19th by two of his former followers. At latest accounts he was still alive, but in a critical condition. His assassins are under arrest.

A Youthful Homicide.—A few days since, Daniel Linden, aged 16, shot and mortally wounded a boy of the same age, named John Boyle, in a quarrel about a girl! Both were going to school at Paris, in Eastern Illinois.

Gov. Reeder at the Kansas Convention.

The following remarks were made by Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, after his being chosen President of the Kansas Convention in Cleveland. A large crowd listened to his address.

The Governor referred to the fact that Kansas is at the very centre of our continent, that stretching westward is an empire, the inheritance of freedom or slavery. If we cannot save this one State, what hope have we for the States that are to be beyond? If Kansas is lost, all is lost to the Pacific.

He said that Kansas alone was of vast importance to the Union. But it was not only for Kansas that this war was being waged. There is beyond that territory, region enough for six States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go. It is a contest for all of these States, for twelve Senators in Congress who will override the North, and usurp the freedom of every State in the Union. But this is not all.—Further South is New Mexico, which will by these proceedings be isolated from the North, and come into the Union under slavery auspices, and the North will not be allowed to put hand upon the first foot of that territory as it comes into the Union. He said it was, then, a contest for empire of almost a continent.

The great contest was not to be looked upon alone in its aspect of political preponderance, but in a far more important relation. The laborer was interested in the issue.—Kansas is a rich country, well adapted to the purpose of the farmer; intended by God to be the home of the free white man, who lives by the sweat of his brow. A land where, when our Northern country becomes filled with emigration and increase, they can go and lay the foundation of their future homes. The laboring classes of the South can't use it. No slave State is full or ever will be. They do not want it for the glory of our government, but for political power. They seek to destroy its usefulness, and wrest it from the North, by which the free laborer of the North will be bowed down. Every laborer is interested, because when our States of the North become crowded, those who emigrate to new lands benefit themselves, while they benefit those lands they leave.

Pennsylvanians in Kansas.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of Saturday says: When the calm and dispassionate historian, at some future day, shall write the history of Kansas, he will find it his duty to point to Pennsylvania—the old Keystone—as having furnished most of the leading spirits in the great contest for freedom. He will first record the name of Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, a Pennsylvanian. Then the name of Lieut. Gov. Wm. Y. Roberts, also from this State. G. P. Lowry, Reeder's Secretary, likewise emigrated from the East side of the mountains.

To these must be added the names of four of the five individuals now in prison on a charge of high treason, viz:—G. W. Deitzler, from Schuylkill county, Geo. W. Brown, (Editor of the Herald of Freedom,) from Crawford county, Caius Jenkins, from Wayne county, and Judge Smith, from Butler county. Mr. Hugh Young, one of the editors of the Herald of Freedom, is from Coudersport, Potter county.

In addition to these more prominent names, there are hundreds of stout, hardy Pennsylvanians now on Kansas soil, all battling for a common end.

Fremont's Congressional Record.—Fremont and Dayton both voted for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Fremont also voted against a proposition to restore flogging in the navy. Fremont voted against a proposition for an absolute unconditional abolition of Slavery in the District, which was overwhelmingly rejected, and the success of which was expected by no one. But during the pendency of the bill suppressing the District Slave trade, several votes were taken which proved plainly enough where the young Californian's heart was, and to which side of the Senate Chamber his principles of humanity led him. On the 14th of September, an amendment was pending providing that, if a free person should entice or induce a slave to run away, or should harbor any such, he should be immured in the District Penitentiary five years. The vote was a close one—Yeas 22, Nays 26. But Fremont and Dayton voted No, and turned the scale against it.

Great Ratification Meeting in Chicago.—The meeting at Chicago, to ratify the nominations of the Republican National Convention held on the 19th, is described as having been very large and enthusiastic.—Upwards of 10,000 persons were present, including about 3,000 Germans. Wm. H. Brown, Esq., presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Bross, of the Democratic Press, John Wentworth, Col. Lane, of Kansas, and Francis H. Hoffman, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, all of whom warmly endorsed the nomination and eulogized the platform. The firing of guns and numerous bonfires manifested the general joy.

Bitten by a Snake.

A correspondent writing from Unionville says that as a son of Mr. Fogle was picking filth out of a field of wheat of Mr. Washington Senseney, near McKinstry's mill, he accidentally placed his naked foot upon a snake, which immediately coiled around his ancle. The little fellow, in order to extricate himself from his awkward dilemma, run his knife down his leg under the snake with a view of cutting him loose, but his snakeship, not relishing that sort of treatment, inflicted on him a most painful wound, which immediately commenced inflaming, swelling his limb to a considerable extent. After several ineffectual attempts to reduce the inflammation, a poultice was made of onions in their raw state, mashed up fine and mixed with salt, applied three times a day. Strange as it may appear, this simple remedy soon gave ease to the patient, reduced the inflammation, and in a few days the boy was entirely well, laughing heartily at his exploit. The snake was of that kind known as the garter snake.—*Frederick Ex.*

Breadstuffs.—The Oswego (N. Y) Journal says the receipts of wheat and corn at that port during the past week were over 500,000 bushels. On Saturday there were 40 arrivals by lake, with 250,000 bushels of wheat and corn, and 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The receipts on Monday of wheat and corn exceeded 100,000 bushels.

FALL RIVER, (MASS.) June 25.—The Massasoit flour mills were burnt this morning. Loss $50,000; insured for $40,000.

Electric Communication with Europe.

Accounts from Cork state that the screw steamer Propontis, Capt. Goodwin, then "coaling" at Queenstown, has on board the sub-marine electric cable to be laid down between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of this cable is eighty-five miles, and its weight 170 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Formantione, New Brunswick; length thirteen miles, and weight 30 tons. The cables are manufactured and are to be laid down by W. Kuber and Co., of London, under the direction of Mr. Canning. The former failure in laying down the cable arose from the fact that it was on board of a vessel towed by a steamer; now it is on board the steamer itself, and no doubt is entertained that it will be effectually laid down.

Great Fire at the Saguenay.—We perceive by a letter dated Chicoutimi, 9th June, and published in the Quebec Canadian, that there has been a great conflagration extending for three or four leagues along the banks of the Saguenay. A number of dwelling houses have been destroyed, and also barns, out houses and all the fences. Upwards of 50 families have lost their crops, and numbers are without any habitation.—On the 6th and 7th, Chicourimi was literally in flames, and more than half of the grain sown in the township had been burned. The church part of the village, and Mr. Price's mill have, however, escaped destruction.

Stealing Cattle by the Wholesale.

A young man calling himself Ira Davis, obtained a drove of young cattle in the town of Litchfield, Londonderry and Hudson, N. H., under an agreement to pasture them in the town of Washington, in the same State. Like a second Rob Roy, he drove the cattle to Hillsborough, and sold the whole lot. Meeting with such good luck, he returned to the same towns and obtained a drove of oxen on the same pretence, and disposed of them in the same way. One of his customers, however, became suspicious, and the roguery was discovered. The cattle have all been recovered. Davis is about six feet high, light complexion, light hair. It is supposed he got $1000 or $1500 for the whole lot.

A Singular Occurrence.—Verily the ways of Providence are inscrutable. Yesterday in New York a steamer went on an excursion, having on board a lad named George Smith, a wild, ne'er-do-well of a boy, who, having no money to purchase a ticket, smuggled himself on board and enjoyed the trip surreptitiously. When out in the bay another boy fell overboard, and the steamer shot ahead, leaving him drowning in its wake. Young Smith, seeing that no means of rescue were at hand, leaped overboard, and by the most heroic exertions succeeded in keeping the boy above water until the tardy crew had launched a boat to pick him up. What renders the incident the more singular in this case of unexampled heroism is, that this brave lad had played truant from school that day, while it is equally certain that had he obeyed his parents and attended to his duty the boy who fell overboard would have been drowned.—Here is a nut for moralists to crack.—*Phil. Journal.*

Why Love is Blind.—The reason is palpable. We fall in love because we cannot help it; and now that Professor Rondout, of New York, has discovered the whole mystical process, so as to enable any body to win the affections and hand of another, love becomes doubly unsighted. The Professor unselfishly betrays the secret, though he might make a fortune by concealing it.—His book, "The way to the Altar," is on that account, wonderfully sought after.—See advertisement in another column.

Epidemic among Horses.—The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror says that for about six weeks there has been an alarming epidemic among the horses, in that section, and not only there, but in all parts of New England. Fourteen horses have been taken with it in Manchester. The Mirror says:

"They are taken suddenly, without any apparent cause, with shivering and very hard breathing. In half an hour, in severe cases, the horses become almost powerless, all action of the bowels and stomach ceases, though the appetite does not wholly depart. The disease is congestion of the lungs. It does not generally terminate fatally if attended to in season. The sickness lasts from eight to twelve days."

☞A porter who has been in the employ of Blashford & Clark, dry goods merchants, 88 Liberty street, New York, for a space of eight years or more, was arrested yesterday, charged with abstracting goods from the establishment, at various times, valued in the aggregate at $25,000 or $30,000. The prisoner is reported to have made a full confession of the theft, and admits among other things, that he has been in the habit of plundering his employers every day for the last five years. Some of the receivers of these stolen goods, he says, are in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

☞Letters from the Crimea to May 31st, mention that 70,000 masons are to be employed in re-building Sebastopol after the departure of the Allies.

☞It is said that during the first few days of June the inhabitants of Vienna were almost broiled alive. The thermometer was 104 deg. in the shade.

Mesmerism Exposed.—Some years ago a pretended professor of mesmerism named Leroy Sutherland, gave a series of astonishing performances in the Atlantic cities, in which one Frank A. Ball acted as his "subject." Mr. Ball comes out in a card in the San Francisco Chronicle and says he never was in a mesmeric sleep in his life; that it was all a "sham," and that the whole affair was the result of a delicate system of "telegraphing" between himself and the professor.

Dog Buttons.—In Philadelphia it seems they manufacture buttons out of dogs; one of the Philadelphia papers says:

"Since the 2d of June, nearly 500 dogs, of all ages and conditions, have been captured by the legally appointed dog-catchers of Philadelphia, and given to a man in Jersey for the manufacture of oil, buttons, &c. Heretofore the city was compelled to pay $2 a cart load to get them out of the way, and now they are taken from the general depot free of charge by this enterprising Jerseyman."

The Rights of Neutrals—Proposed Treaty with England.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President, to-day, communicated to the Senate, in response to a resolution, a copy of the instructions of Mr. Buchanan, late Minister to England, on the subject of the invitation to the British Government to enter into a treaty similar to that between Russia and the U. States, recognizing the principle in favor of neutral commerce, that free ships make free goods, those contraband of war excepted, and that the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation; and furthermore, that the parties shall apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them, on their part, as permanent and immutable.

Mr. Marcy, among other things, says that France was likewise invited to enter into a similar treaty, and that he apprehended no serious objection excepting from Great Britain, and "but for her resistance to the principle that the neutral flag protects property which it covers, if it be not contraband of war, it would long ago have been regarded as a well established rule of her international law. She has implicitly admitted its justice by adopting it as the guide of her conduct in the present war with Russia.—If it is fair towards neutrals to act upon it now, it will be difficult for her to devise good reason for not observing it in all future wars."

In presenting this subject to Lord Clarendon, August 30th, 1855, Mr. Buchanan says:—"It is scarcely necessary to observe that the present proposal does not proceed from any apprehension that Great Britain will ever hereafter reverse the precedent she has so recently established. It has been solely dictated by a desire to give to the principle of Her Majesty's declaration the solemn sanction of both Governments, and thus by their combined influence to recommend the adoption of them to other nations of the civilized world.

No response from France or England accompanies the President's Message.

Melancholy Casualty.—The citizens in the vicinity of the Mount Vernon Factory, in Baltimore county, two miles out on the Falls road, were thrown into a great state of excitement on Monday morning last, by means of a most melancholy casualty at that place, resulting in the death of two children who lived near by, by drowning. The circumstances of this affair, as we learned from one present, were:—That about 10 o'clock on that morning, as three children, named James Mann, aged four years; Amelia Schroeder, aged nine years, and a little brother of her's, aged some seven years, all of whom resided at the Chemical works near by, were on their way home from a store at the factory, with a basket of goods, and in crossing the falls over a footbridge, the little girl had taken over the basket and returned for her companions—and while crossing, having hold of each of their hands, they all fell together in the water below, which being swift at that point carried them rapidly away. The affair was witnessed by a number of persons in the factory, who hastened to the rescue, but before they could reach the spot the bodies had been carried into a deep hole a short distance below the bridge, where they had sunk.

The boy Schroeder was rescued in a few moments, and by the treatment of Dr. Davis, who was soon upon the spot, he was resuscitated, and is now doing well. The lifeless bodies of the remaining boy and girl were not recovered for an hour thereafter. The lad was an only child, and the agony of his parents at their sudden and painful bereavement was such as cannot be expressed. This affair has caused a prevailing state of mournful excitement in that section.

Murder in Blair County, Pa.—We learn that a brutal murder was perpetrated on Saturday night last at Williamsburg, in Blair county, Pa. A quarrel had taken place between a blacksmith named Franklin Davis and a stone cutter named Wm. C. Hawker, the latter of whom was backed by a German watchmaker. Davis was repeatedly assailed without attempting resistance. At length, when Davis pushed the watchmaker away, Hawker stabbed the former in the breast, killing him almost instantly.—The murderer has not been arrested.

Murder.—We learn that on Monday evening last, a gentleman named George Vansant at the head of Sassafras river, Kent county, Md., was instantly killed by a runaway negro whom he was attempting to arrest. He was in pursuit of the negro and about to seize him, when he drew a knife, and with a single dash nearly severed Mr. Vansant's head from his body, killing him instantly. The negro escaped.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$6 12 to 6 25
Wheat,	1 35 to 1 75
Rye,	60 to 70
Corn,	52 to 55
Oats,	27 to 31
Cloverseed,	9 75 to10 25
Timothyseed,	3 00 to 3 50
Beef Cattle,	8 50 to10 50

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	5 62
Wheat, per bushel,	1 30@1 50
Rye, "	60
Corn, "	40
Oats, "	28
Clover Seed,	5 00
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 75

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$5 75
Wheat, per bushel,	1 50@1 50
Rye,	55
Corn,	40
Oats,	28
Rye Flour,	2 50
Buckwheat,	40
Potatoes,	37½
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Clover Seed,	5 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 00

Married,

On Thursday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. JOHN BICKEL, of Waynesbo, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ARABELLA, daughter of Mr. Daniel Gilbert, of this borough.

On the same day, by Rev. J. Zeigler, Mr. CHARLES F. HINKEL, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE HOFFMAN—both of Gettysburg.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. D. F. Bittenmiller, Mr. DANIEL MYERS, to Miss LYDIA ANN STIER—both of this county.

Died,

On the 19th instant, in Mountpleasant township, Mrs. BARBARA WOLFORD, widow of Mr. George Wolford, deceased, aged about 92 years.

Scramble for Land in the Territories.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from the "West," says the scramble for land in the new Territories is greater than the scramble for bread in the old settled States. Millions of acres are uncultivated, but all the choice spots are extravagantly dear. Speculators have got hold of nearly all the marketable lands, and those who want cheap land for cultivation have to go still further into the wilderness, and still more remote from all that makes life desirable—society and civilization.

Storm and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A severe rain squall occurred here yesterday afternoon, in which many boats were capsized and several lives lost. Various buildings in the vicinity of the city were blown down or struck by lightning, by which several persons were killed.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE Committee of Arrangements of the Independent Blues, respectfully tender to the public an invitation to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.—The spot selected for the celebration is on Marsh creek, in the vicinity of Francis Bream, Esq., by whom a dinner will be provided.—An address will be delivered by Hon. MOSES M'CLEAN. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Col. CHARLES X. MARTIN.—Tickets for the dinner can be procured from the Committee or from Mr. Bream.

H. G. CARR, *Chairman.*

June 30.

COMMON SCHOOL REPORT.

S. S. M'CREARY, Treasurer, in acct. with the School Directors of Gettysburg:

DR.

	DOLLS.	CTS
1855. June 1.—Balance in hands of John Brown, (Duplicate of 1851,)	20	27
Balance in hands of R. S. Paxton, (Duplicate of 1853,)	231	50
Balance in hands of Sam'l Weaver, (Duplicate of 1854,)	245	04
Balance in hands of Sam'l Weaver, (Duplicate of 1855,)	1913	52
To cash rec'd of Adam Wirt for tuition,	6	50
To cash rec'd of D. M. Myers,		50
To cash rec'd of Wm. Douglass,	1	25
State appropriation,	174	30
	2592	88
1856, June 1st.—Balance due Treas'r,	168	59
	2761	47

CR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
By balance on settlement, June 1st '55,	134	38
By orders paid for Tuition as follows:		
C. H. Austin,	$240	
R. S. Paxton,	50	
F. M'Dermott,	50	
Robert A. Little,	175	
D. Currens,	175	
D. M'Millan,	80	
Miss M. D. M'Clellan,	225	
Miss A. M'Curdy,	180	
Miss H. E. M'Creary,	180	
Miss M. M'Millan,	24	
Miss M. Scanlan,	108	
Miss E. Sheads,	84	
	—$1571	00
S. Fahnestock, Rent,	$50	
S. H. Buehler, 2 years do.,	60	
C. P. Krauth, Rent,	25	
S. Brown, Rent,	6	
	— $141	00
D. Musselman, Wood,	$4 00	
J. Quickle, "	2 00	
J. Sherfy, "	2 50	
R. G. M'Creary, "	5 00	
D. Schriver, "	77 87	
J. Kitzmiller, Sawing do.,	17 44	
	— $108	81
Garlach & Trimmer, work,	$4 50	
Peter Weikert,	14 43	
H. Denwiddie, "	6 50	
D. Lashel, "	75	
Amie Devan, "	9 50	
R. Peck, "	1 00	
M. Geiselman, "	12 50	
D. Sweney, "	4 94	
P. Krickser, "	1 75	
	— $55	87
R. S. Paxton, fees and releases,	98	22
S. Weaver, fees and releases,	146	04
John Brown, fees and releases,	4	60
Geo. Shryock, interest on note of $400, (two years,)	48	00
D. A. Buehler, Printing,	10	50
R. G. Harper, "	1	00
A. B. Kurtz, merchandize,	1	69
S. Fahnestock, "	6	39
Keller Kurtz, "	4	88
M. Baily, Desk,	1	50
S. Weaver, quit rents,	2	50
	$2336	38
Treasurer's per centage, (1 yr.,)	23	36
1856. June 1.—Balance in hand of R. S. Paxton.	53	28
Balance in hand of S. Weaver,	348	45
	$2761	47

S. S. M'CREARY, *Treasurer.*

June 30. 3t

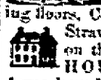
FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated on the banks of Marsh Creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., 3 miles west of Gettysburg, to which place it is expected a RAILROAD will be finished in 18 months. This Farm contains

300 ACRES,

which can be conveniently divided into two—one of 140 and the other 160 acres: has two improvements: those on the 160 Acres consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING-HOUSE,



Bank Stone Barn, with 2 threshing floors, Corn Cribs, Carriage House and Straw Shed, &c. The improvements on the 140 Acres are a TENANT HOUSE, with a small Barn. 110 Acres have been Limed: there are 1660 panels of post and rail fence on it: good quality red land, some of which has yielded from 25 to 30 bushels wheat to the acre: 5 miles to lime kilns: 8 miles to chestnut timber: ¼ mile to mill: schoolhouse and churches of all denominations at convenient distances.

☞I will sell the whole or the 140 Acre Tract. J. S. CRAWFORD.

May 26. 3m

TIMBER LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has still a few more choice LOCUST and CHESTNUT TIMBER LOTS for sale—which he will dispose of on liberal terms. J. D. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

Omnibus Coaches and Stables FOR SALE.

ELEVEN good second-hand COACHES for sale at less than $200 each for cash, or for the whole lot a low price will be taken. They may be examined at the stables near the corner of Eutaw and Hoffman streets, Baltimore, Md. The STABLES and LOTS are also for sale. Address

WM. T. STEIGER,
June 9. *Washington, D. C.*

VALUABLE FARM AND MOUNTAIN LOTS

For Sale at Public Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Saturday the 9th day of August next*, that

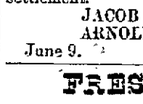
Valuable Tract of Land,

late the Estate of SOLOMON HARTMAN, deceased, situate in Menallen township, one mile northwest of Arendtsville, adjoining lands of Baltzer Gminter, Michael Hoffman, David Stewart and others, containing

175 ACRES,

more or less. The Farm is well watered, with a good LOG HOUSE, weatherboarded, Bank BARN, Smith-shop, SAW-MILL, TENANT-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-buildings; a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a great variety of other Fruit trees. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, with a good proportion of Meadow & Timber.

—ALSO—



THREE LOTS OF MOUNTAIN LAND.

No. 1, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Henry Orner, Samuel Slothour and others, containing about 16 ACRES, well covered with young Chesnut Timber.

No. 2, situate in the same Township, adjoining lands of Samuel Slothour and John Steinour, containing 11 ACRES and 75 Perches, also well covered with thriving young Chesnut Timber.

No. 3, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of George Vandyke, Samuel Beecher and others, containing 20 ACRES, more or less.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same, by applying to Samuel Hartman, residing on the Farm.

Sale to commence at the Mansion-Farm, at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

THE HEIRS.

June 16. ts

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JACOB HEMLER, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment; and to those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY ANN HEMLER. *Adm'x.*

May 19. 6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of BENJAMIN F. GARDNER, late of York Springs, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same district, they hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and to those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB GARDNER,
ARNOLD GARDNER, } *Adm'rs.*

June 9. 6t

FRESH GOODS.

JOHN HOKE has just received a fresh supply of SUMMER GOODS, to which he calls the attention of the public. By "quick sales and small profits," he is enabled to furnish Goods to the satisfaction of all who call.

June 16.

IMPORTANT.

THE citizens of Gettysburg and Strangers who desire to know where to find a large and handsome variety of Summer HATS and SHOES,—are invited to call at W. W. PAXTON'S STORE, where they will find the most elegant White Beavers, and White Silk Hats, Panama, Canton and Braid; also, Soft French Hats, and a large stock of Gentlemen and Ladies' and Children's Summer Shoes and Gaiters of every style and price. Call and see the goods. W. W. PAXTON.

June 16.

New Millinery.

MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the Ladies of Town and Country, that she is now prepared to execute MILLINERY in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in Town. Please call and see.

April 28. tf

$5,000 on hand to pay for LAND WARRANTS. Persons having any to sell, will receive the highest price, in cash by calling on

April 14. E. G. FAHNESTOCK.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

April 28. JOHN HOKE.

Ready-made Clothing,

CLOTH, Coating, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c.—the largest variety on hand and constantly making up. The best bargains in town at the Clothing Emporium at the sand stone front of

Nov. 26. GEO. ARNOLD.

Bacon.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch, of the best quality, for sale cheap by

April 28. JACOB NORBECK.

Plaster of Paris,

For sale by COBEAN & PAXTON.

March 3. t

NOW WE HAVE THEM!

JUST arrived from Baltimore and Philadelphia the best assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

that has ever been offered in Adams County.

☞All colors and kinds, (some entirely new.) Call and see them at the old stand, newly fixed up, in Chambersburg street, a few doors from the corner.

March 31. W. W. PAXTON.

Wall Paper.

COBEAN and PAXTON invite the attention of House-keepers and others who intend fitting up their houses this Spring, to their stock of SIDE, CEILING and BORDER PAPER. [Feb. 4.

Ladies,

DO you want cheap and fashionable ROBES? If so, call at

April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Coal Stoves,

OF various pattern and sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at

Dec. 3. WARRENS' FOUNDRY

MILLINERY GOODS cheap at

Oct. 8. FAHNESTOCKS'.

NEW STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and a great variety of Fancy Articles at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every variety, and to suit every taste, to be found cheap at SCHICK'S.

Fly Nets.

A SPLENDID lot of superior FLY NETS just received and for sale. Call and see them at SAMSON'S.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Whigs of Washington City.

WHEREAS it is apparent that a portion of the Whig party, most respectable and influential alike by reason of its numbers, intelligence and political integrity, remain inflexibly true and steadfastly attached to the great principles of general conservatism and national policy which have uniformly guided its past career—principles which have rendered it a beneficent agency in the political history of the country, and which it is solemnly believed are identified with the perpetuity of the free institutions bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our fathers, as well as with the full development and preservation of the best interests of the country at large; and whereas it becomes the patriotic duty of all true Whigs in the present crisis to put forth every effort for the conservation of these beneficent principles, whose partial elimination from the political agencies of the country is proved of ill omen and disastrous portent by the evils of the times upon which we have fallen; and whereas, for this purpose, the principles thus vindicated by experience and every consideration of public policy should still find embodiment with a "local habitation and a name" amid the factious tendencies of the present time; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting, consisting as it does of the Whigs of the National Metropolis, steadfastly adhere to their old political creed, often heretofore proclaimed by them; to the principles on which GEO. WASHINGTON administered the Government, and to which HENRY CLAY dedicated his long and glorious life. That, to cherish a "cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to the Union as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity," and a sacred fidelity to the Constitution, in all and in each of its parts, in letter, and in spirit, to abhor geographical distinctions as the destroyers of public liberty, and know no North, no South, no East, no West, but to foster "brotherly affection" among all; to be loyal to the rights and sovereignty of the States in their several spheres, but to be loyal also to the rights and sovereignty of the United States in the spheres assigned to them by the Federal Constitution; to interpret that instrument so as to give to it the efficacy intended by its authors, but to confine them within their respective orbits the three branches of the Government, and especially the Executive; to discountenance the use, as an ordinary Executive instrument, of that salutary remedy provided for extraordinary cases only, the "veto" power; to maintain public credit; to guard against foreign influence; to encourage general education; to direct legislation toward confirming our independence as a people; to respect freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the press; to regard as equal the rights of all citizens "by birth or choice of a common country;" to practice "good faith and justice toward all nations:" These we believe to be the teachings of the Constitution and the principles of the Whig party.

Resolved, That the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency now before the people have been nominated by three parties, of which each avows a political creed that is, in differing degrees, hostile to the principles of the "Old line Whigs."

Resolved, That while the "Old-line Whigs" cannot adopt as their candidate any candidate representing principles hostile to their own, it is nevertheless their duty as patriots to reanimate and continue their political organization; and thus be in a position enabling them in possible conjunctures of public affairs to render efficient service to their country: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Whigs of the city of Washington, assembled in counsel with their fellow Whigs, representatives in Congress and others from the several States, that we hereby recommend to our Whig friends throughout the country to preserve unimpaired their political identity and so far as possible their distinct political organization, and if called by the exigencies of the times to co-operate with another party, to render such co-operation only in the name and character of allies and in obedience to the dictates of a wise and conciliatory patriotism, ready and waiting at the call of duty to rally around the old Whig banner, "in all assaults our surest signal," and which we firmly believe will yet gather to its standard those who for a season may seem to have deserted it.

Resolved, That with a view of concerting such measures as shall be most likely to preserve unimpaired the vitality and purity of Whig principles, and to prepare the way for a national re-organization of the Whig party when the phrenzy of the hour shall have passed away, we do hereby earnestly recommend to the Whigs in all the States of the Union to appoint delegates, who shall assemble in National Convention, to be holden in Louisville, as proposed by the Whigs of Kentucky, who have already named the 4th of July next for that purpose. But, inasmuch as the time designated is now too near at hand to admit of general concert of action and representation in such a convention if holden on the day specified, and inasmuch as the intervention of some further delay may enable the National Whigs only the more clearly to discern and mark out the path of duty in the present troublesome times, therefore be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Whigs in the several States, in appointing their delegates to said Convention, to postpone the time of its meeting until the last Wednesday of July next, and we earnestly hope that the Whigs of all the States who may be represented therein will by mutual conference devise such measures and adopt such a policy as shall form a national centre and nucleus around which the party may rally.

Three Hundred and Twenty One Emigrants for Liberia.—The ship Elvira Owen, Capt. Alexander, of 873 tons, from Baltimore via Hampton Roads, having touched at Savannah and received on board 142 colored emigrants, sailed again on Friday last. She took out in all 321 emigrants, together with the Rev. John Seys, special agent of the American Colonization Society. Of the emigrants, 43 were liberated by the will of Mr. Kelly, of Virginia, and by him furnished with $15,000 in cash; 34 were liberated by Mrs. Sharp, of Winchester, Va.; 41 by George M. Watters, of Gwinnett county, Geo; 19 by David Floyd, of Rocky Fisins, Geo.; 5 by Mr. Noel, of Virginia; 12 by Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina; 29 by Mr. Graves, of Ky., who furnished them with $14,800; and 14 by Mrs. Holdcruess, of Columbus, Miss.

Arrival of Mr. Fillmore at New York.

EX-President Fillmore arrived at New York on Sunday night in the steamer Atlantic from Liverpool, and was received with great enthusiasm by his political friends. Having been welcomed by Alderman Briggs in behalf of the city authorities, Mr. Fillmore replied in a brief speech, in which he took occasion to express, in regard to the sectional questions which unfortunately distract the country, a manly adherence to the national and conservative course which marked his former administration of the Government. We subjoin his remarks as reported in New York papers:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This unexpected but flattering reception from the city of New York, and my own native State, reaches a heart that cannot feel otherwise than grateful. It is true, sir, that for more than a year I have travelled in foreign countries, but though absent from my own land, my heart has always been American, and the proudest day of my life is to be thus received by a city known in all parts of Europe, for you cannot address the humblest citizen of the Old World who is not well acquainted with the reputation of New York. I am proud to be a native of the State of New York, but I am prouder still to be an American citizen. [Loud cheers.] Sir, you have been pleased to allude to my former services to my country. It is not for me to speak of them. They have already passed into history. All I can say is, sir, that my name, unsolicited on my part and entirely unexpected, has been presented by my friends for the suffrages of the people. If they shall see fit again to manifest their confidence in me by elevating me to that high position, all I can promise is a faithful and impartial administration of the laws of the country to every part of the country. [Applause.] If there be those either North or South who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me.—[Most enthusiastic applause.] For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country and nothing but my country. [Great applause.] But, sir, I am unexpectedly called upon on this occasion to address to you these few remarks, and must conclude by again returning my sincere thanks to the Corporation of the city of New York, which has done me the unexpected honor to welcome me back again. [Applause.]

At the close of this speech Mr. Fillmore was conducted to his hotel, where, after again briefly returning his thanks to his fellow citizens, he was permitted to retire.

MR. FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.—*Further Honors.*—On Monday, large numbers of gentlemen called upon Mr. Fillmore at his rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and welcomed him home. Commodore Perry, Mayor Wood, Ex-Mayor Kingsland and many other prominent citizens were among the visitors. The Mayor and committees of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen also waited upon him.

The parlors and anti-rooms of the hotel were crowded during the day with visitors from all parts of the country, desirous of paying their respects to the Ex-President. Mr. Fillmore having private business to attend to down town, left the hotel and did not return till late in the afternoon, at which time a number of other persons were introduced to him, and the Herald says:

They wanted to make an address, and to express their high admiration for Mr. Fillmore, but the distinguished guest in reply said that, situated as he was at present, he did not desire to make any speeches till he had full time for consideration; those things, he estimated, should not be done in a hurry. He had not, however, he said, any hesitation in regard to municipal bodies, as they did not require political speeches to be made to them, but he desired it to be understood that in regard to others he wished to have some time for preparation. Mr. Warner, councilman from the sixteenth district, and chairman of one of the American committees, had a conversation with him in regard to the report which had been circulated by some of his political opponents to the effect that he would withdraw his name during the campaign.

"Mr. Fillmore," said the councilman, "I am desirous of propounding to you one query, for my own satisfaction, as well as for that of my friends. As it has been represented by many persons supposed to have great influence in the opposite party that you will not allow your name to be used as a candidate, and that you will give way to the party under the lead of John C. Fremont, I simply wish to ask you if there is any truth in the representation."

Mr. Fillmore replied as follows:—"I have already written a letter accepting the nomination tendered to me; but to make assurance doubly sure, I now tell you that it is my determination to stand by the party that has nominated me; and till that party sees fit to withdraw my name it will not be withdrawn."

Mr. Rives on the State of the Nation.

The Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Mass., in which he discusses the state of the nation, and disapproves those deplorable events which have stained our borders with fraternal bloodshed in civil strife, and desecrated the capitol by a licentious grossness of speech and scenes of personal violence, which brings shame on the cause of representative government.

He also expresses it as his conviction that, unless some means can be found of arresting this unhappy commencement of intestine troubles, we have already entered upon a career of revolution, and not a bloodless one, which must terminate in a violent disruption of the Union, with all its train of disastrous consequences to ourselves and to the world.

He maintains that people must lose no time in calling *Law and Order Meetings* in every part of the country; that there should be no going to Kansas to settle matters with Sharpe's rifles. In the meantime let the Government of the Union be called upon to exert all its constitutional powers, whether legislative, executive or judicial, to repress civil war, not merely in its overt acts, but in its incipient and preparatory movements.

☞At the peace rejoicings in Exeter, England, ten thousand persons, men, women and children, were provided with a dinner.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (*of York.*)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (*of Armstrong.*)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, (*of Bradford.*)

Laying it on Heavy.

The School Directors of Gettysburg have assessed a tax for the present year of *ten mills on the dollar*. The State has levied 3 mills, the County 4 mills, and the Borough 4 mills—making in all *twenty-one mills on the dollar!* If this is not pretty heavy taxation, we know but little of such things. This is in addition, moreover, to a Quit-rent of $1 on each Lot.

☞We learn from the *Star*, that the increased tax by the School Directors, is for building purposes, as they have purchased lots on High-street, opposite the jail, where they have it in contemplation to erect a large building of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the schools of the Borough, and have ample space for play grounds, &c. All the School buildings now owned by the Board will be sold. The Schools, we learn, will not be re-opened until the 1st of October next.

☞Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Pittsburg, we learn, will address the Philomathaean Society of Pennsylvania College, on the 17th of September next.

The Fourth.

The "Independent Blues" intend spending the coming Fourth of July at Francis Bream's, on Marsh Creek. Hon. MOSES M'CLEAN, we understand, has consented to deliver an Oration on the occasion.

Contracts.

The contract for the building of the addition to the County Hospital has been awarded to Messrs. GEO. & HENRY CHRITZMAN, of this Borough, the price being $2,060. They have also received the contract for the construction of the Bridge across Swift Run, near New Chester, for $710.

☞At the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Diagnothian Society of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, on the 30th ult., W. A. DUNCAN and C. M. DUNCAN, of Cashtown, in this county, were among the speakers.

Mr. Dayton.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the nomination of Mr. Dayton, of N. J., for the Vice Presidency, by the Philadelphia Convention, says—"If he has in the whole country any superior as a statesman, he has not in the whole country any superior in the virtues and dignity of a gentleman, and the attributes of a patriot. Though it may not be his lot to reach even the second place in the Republic, no one would more adorn the first."

☞The Rev. MOSES KIEFFER, formerly pastor of the German Reformed Church at Hagerstown, has been inaugurated as Professor of the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, in room of Rev. Mr. Gerhart.

Specie Going.

The steamer Arabia sailed from N. York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 180 passengers, and nearly $1,600,000 in specie!

☞The Grand Jury at Washington, on Wednesday, presented Mr. Brooks for the assault and battery committed upon Mr. Sumner some weeks since. Mr. Sumner appeared before the Grand Jury and gave his testimony in the case.

☞It is rather a dangerous business in France to speak of the head of the Government in terms not complimentary:—there is not quite the latitude allowed as in this country. We observe by a late French paper, that M. Bergougnous, formerly editor of a paper in Toulouse, had used some language in a public carriage, reflecting upon the Emperor of the French. He was arrested, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The public prosecutor, however, appealed against the sentence as too light for the offence, and the Imperial Court has now condemned him to five years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights!

☞The late rumor that the Mexican Government had requested our Government to take the Isthmus of Tehuantepec under their protection is wholly unfounded. The government of Mexico entertains no apprehensions of the seizure of the Isthmus by any foreign force. The American filibuster enterprise having in view the seizure of the Isthmus has exploded. The Mexican government is very desirous that the transit should be improved and opened to the commerce of the world.

When the Presidential Election Occurs.—The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a President and Vice President of the U. States is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It will fall this year upon the fourth day of the month. Many a politician will find his full blown hopes scattered around him by that day's decision.

Drowned.

On Sunday evening, 22d inst., Mr. DANIEL E. L. MEHRING, while on a visit to some friends in Mountjoy township, expressed a desire to bathe, and shortly after started to Black's dam in company with a couple of acquaintances. On reaching the creek, the latter requested to be excused from bathing, and withdrew, while Mr. MEHRING divested himself of his clothing and proceeded to bathe. After walking about a few minutes, they returned to the bank of the creek, where they found Mr. MEHRING's clothes, but he was no where to be seen. The alarm was at once given to some persons in the vicinity, and after some time Mr. MEHRING's body was found a short distance from the place where he had entered the water. An Inquest was held on the body by JAMES MCILHENNY, Esq., the Jury rendering a verdict of accidental drowning.

Mr. MEHRING had been pursuing his studies at the College in this place for several years, and was a member of the Senior class.—*Star.*

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Hon. Thomas H. Bayly died on Monday afternoon last, of consumption, at his residence in Accomac county, Va. The deceased was a prominent member of the democratic party, and sustained a very high position in both political and social relations. He was a representative to Congress from the Accomac district for several years, and was elected to the present session, but in consequence of ill health occupied his seat but a few days in December.

☞Congress is engaged upon the bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union. The same bill passed the House last year and failed in the Senate. If it now pass, the State will apply for admission to the next Congress, by which time the population will be increased to a number probably exceeding the present federal ratio. Oregon is too distant for a territorial government, and could better take care of herself if organized as a State.

☞A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Toombs for the complete and final adjustment of the Kansas difficulty, which, it is said, meets with much favor.—It provides for an enumeration of the inhabitants; for a registration of voters; for guarding the elective franchise against frauds or violence; for the election of a Convention to form a State Constitution next November at the time of the general Presidential election, and for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State under that Constitution.

A Sign of Peace.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, after the close of the discussion on the Kansas bill, Mr. Weller moved its recommitment to the Committee on Territories, with several substitutes offered therefor, expressing his preference for the bill of Mr. Toombs. This bill, it will be recollected, proposes that a census of the inhabitants of Kansas shall be taken, under the direction of the Secretary of State, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and that none but actual residents of the Territory are to be counted. Provision is then made for a fair and impartial election of delegates to a State Convention to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. Mr. Stephens has announced his intention to introduce a similar measure in the House. Mr. Clayton's plan we have already given. These movements by Southern gentlemen indicate that a proper concern has been awakened, not only for the peace of Kansas, but for the Union. It is impossible to conceal the fact that an urgent necessity exists for an early pacification, and the country at large cannot but be gratified at the promise of a prompt disposition of the subject. The committee of the Senate is expected to make a report without delay, the chairman having indicated such a purpose when the reference was made.—*Nat. Int.*

☞A letter from Washington says that no apprehension is entertained by the Mexican and Spanish legations there, that war will grow out of the present differences between the two countries. Alvarez, the new Spanish Minister in Mexico, has been urgent in pressing the claims of Spanish subjects, and in the presence of four vessels of war at Vera Cruz, is regarded as significant in some degree. Still, as this difficulty has grown out of divided counsels among the claimants themselves, it is considered capable of an easy reconciliation, and the last letters of Alvarez justify such an impression.

☞During the morning business of the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, a graceful act of national courtesy was consummated, so far as the Senate had power, by the passage unanimously of a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Mason. In one of the exploring expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin the British vessel 'Resolute' was necessarily abandoned among the ice. Two years afterwards a whaling ship fell in with her and brought her safely to New London, Connecticut. The British Government, "with high generosity," as the Senator said, relinquished all claim upon her, and the object proposed by the resolution is to purchase the vessel from her present owners, equip her fully at an American Navy yard, and with all the public and private property aboard restore her to the English Government as a present.

☞The State Department is not a little surprised at receiving nothing from Mr. Dallas on the subject of the Crampton affair. His opinion was looked for with great interest, but nothing came to hand but newspaper speculations. It was supposed that he could form a pretty good idea of what the feelings of the British Cabinet would be on the reception of the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, and that he would lay that opinion without delay before his Government for what it was worth.—His silence, therefore, embarasses the Premier, who is driven to conjecture and to newspapers during his anxious suspense.

☞In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, a petition was presented by the Emigrant Aid Society of that State, setting forth the true character of that organization, and stating that they had been much misrepresented by the majority report of the Committee on Territories. They say this Society has not been the cause of all the troubles in Kansas, having never infringed any law, nor interfered with the peaceable execution of the law. They never invested a dollar in any munitions of war; never sent out persons to control the elections in Kansas, nor hired any man except as a business agent to go there; never paid the passage of a single emigrant, nor is it within the knowledge of the Company that any person has gone out under their auspices, with any other views than settling and staying in the territory. They also represent their property as having been destroyed by the recent outbreaks, and pray that the offenders may be brought to justice, and compensation be made for the losses and injuries they have sustained. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Resuscitation of the Whig Party.

The National Intelligencer expresses the hope that the National Whigs in all parts of the country will send delegates to the Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th of July next. It believes in the possibility of again rallying the party.

☞The steamship Anglo Saxon arrived at Quebec on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th, and Glasgow dates to the 13th. The London papers are engrossed with discussions on the American question, and considerable excitement prevailed in relation to the difficulty. A reduction of 20,000 men is to be made in the French army. A ministerial crisis had occurred in London.

A Touch at the Mormons.

On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Morrill, from the committee on the Territories, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the U. States, providing a penalty of $500 and imprisonment of not less than two or more than five years. Mr. Morrill said that there was but one dissentient voice in the Committee, and that the only difficulty was as to the power to legislate on the subject. It was referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

☞The house of Mr. John Rutter, in York county, was struck by lightning last evening week, and very much injured.—Two of his daughters were struck insensible, and it was thought at first they could not survive. They have, however, since recovered.

☞Judge IVES has declined the Democratic nomination for Surveyor General of this State, and a Convention has been called to meet on the 6th of August, at Chambersburg, to nominate another candidate.

☞Gen. Persifer Smith has been appointed to the command of the United States troops in Kansas. It is said that in a personal interview with the President on Saturday he received orders to proceed immediately to that Territory, and was clothed with full power to put down all disorder, to restore the supremacy of the laws, and to secure to every citizen the fullest rights and protection of life and property.

☞The Lancaster Examiner, an old-line Whig paper, whose proclivities, it was thought, were towards Mr. Buchanan, has come out strongly for Fremont and Dayton, on account of the wildness of the Cincinnati platform, on which Mr. Buchanan stands. He says the Whig vote in that County will be thrown almost solid for Fremont.

Indian War.

Col. Sumner received a dispatch, on Monday last, from Fort Kearney, stating that the Cheynee and Sioux Indians had joined, and proclaimed war against the whites.—The Colonel immediately despatched a company of troops for the camp near Westport.

☞An extensive fire occurred on Tuesday morning at Portland, Maine, destroying a large number of buildings, including the Temple street Church, Codman House, Casco House, and Muzzey's block of stores, together with their extensive stocks of merchandize.

A number of buildings were destroyed at Cleveland on the same morning, including Gales' grain elevator, involving a loss of $10,000, on which there is no insurance; Cummings' distillery; and a coal and lumber yard. Total loss $30,000.

A Sentence.—A man named Cornhill was recently convicted in Clarke county, Kentucky, of stealing *two plugs* of tobacco, and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary.

The Republican Nomination.

So far as we have received information, the reception awarded to the name of Fremont as the opposition candidate for the Presidency, has been more favorable than could have been anticipated. Regarding the fact that the party which nominated him had previously no advantage of party drill, or presses secured by long attachment, or influential politicians to direct the masses, this spontaneous demonstration may be considered as extraordinary. In the northern free States a large majority of the old Whig presses have come out in favor of Fremont, so that it almost seems as though the Know-Nothing and Anti-Know-Nothing branches of the party were reuniting under this new banner. Not only is this the case, but a large fraction of Democrats, both native and naturalized, seem to be added to the new political combination. Whether these numbers will be sufficient to ensure a victory, is more than we can at present determine, and we merely chronicle the facts as signs of the times.—*North American.*

The Fillmore National Club.

NEW YORK, June 25th.—The National Fillmore Club, which was reported to have deserted Fillmore, held a meeting last night, on which occasion there was considerable noise and confusion. Mr. Van Riper, the president, who previously went over to Fremont, was not permitted to speak, and was threatened with violence and forced to beat a retreat, while his friends turned off the gas. The Club then passed resolutions approving of the Fillmore cause, after which the members formed a procession and went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. Fillmore made an address congratulating them on not being sold out to the enemy as reported.

Mr. Fillmore will not Decline.—The question was put to him by a Mr. Warner, chairman of the American committee, who told him that it had been represented by prominent politicians that he would not allow his name to be used as a candidate, but would give way to Col. Fremont, Mr. Fillmore is reported to have said in reply, that he had already written a letter accepting the nomination tendered to him, but to make assurance doubly sure, he announced his determination to stand by the party that had nominated him, and, till that party sees fit to withdraw his name, it will not be withdrawn.

The American and Republican Fusion.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Some of the leading Northern Americans refuse to coalesce with the Republicans, holding, that they have not been fairly treated by the Philadelphia Convention in regard to the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The Know Nothing speakers refused to take part in the proceedings at the Tabernacle last evening. It is said, however, that arrangements are on foot to bring about a compromise.

☞Some of the N. England delegates to the Philadelphia Convention availed themselves of the opportunity when passing thro' New York on their way home, to pay their respects to Col. Fremont and offer him their congratulations. Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, addressed Mr. Fremont on behalf of the delegates, and the latter, in returning thanks for the compliment paid him, said, in effect, that the Convention had been engaged in a cause that should draw to its support all the friends of constitutional freedom; that he had read the platform adopted, and examined with care the principles it embodies, and regarded it at this juncture in the light of a second Declaration of Independence; that he believed in its truth and could adopt it in all his parts; and that it would be his purpose, in the event of the people ratifying the nomination, so to conduct the Government that the principles avowed should become effective.

☞New Orleans has been deserted by large numbers of its citizens much earlier this year than usual. the prevalence of yellow fever during three successive years with great fatality, having caused people to fear the summer of that city. Thus far not a case of the epidemic has been reported, nor is there any premonitory symptom of its approach, but the anticipation is enough, and the city is fast becoming depopulated by the rush of citizens northward. Perhaps the effect of this early desertion may be to keep the city healthy, and prevent the diffusion of the epidemic, or the engendering of it by a crowded population.

Morals of New Orleans.—Scarcely a day passes but a case of assassination or murder takes place at New Orleans. On Sunday night, the 8th inst., three persons were stabbed in the streets by unknown rowdies.—Chas. Mackey died on the same day from wounds received during the election riots. Rowdyism seems to have full sway in the city. Very few, if any, arrests are made.

Cattle from the Far West.—Cattle from beyond the Mississippi have lately been conveyed to the New York market by railway. They were reared near Council Bluffs, in Iowa, driven to Davenport, there placed aboard the railroad cars and carried across the Mississippi on the new railroad bridge to Rock Island.

Jealousy & Murder.—On Saturday evening, a truckman, named Winslow Eddy, residing in Boston, Mass., instigated by jealousy, stabbed his wife with a dirk knife, causing her death in a few hours. The murderer then surrendered himself to the police.

Latest from California.

☞By an arrival at New York California dates to the 5th inst. have been received.

The Vigilance Committee still controlled affairs at San Francisco. On the 22d of May Casey and Cora were hung by the committee. The funeral of Mr. King, the victim of Casey, took place the same day. Perfect order and decorum was preserved throughout the proceedings. The Vigilance committee had arrested several desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan, who, on the 1st inst. committed suicide in one of the cells at the committee rooms, leaving a confession in regard to the late election in San Francisco. On the 2d, the opponents of the Vigilance committee attempted to hold a meeting to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure. Martial law had been declared in San Francisco, and the public excitement was on the increase. Sacramento had offered to furnish a thousand men to assist the committee. Their rooms are doubly guarded, and two cannon were planted before the door laden with grape-shot! Rumors were in circulation that the Governor would call means into requisition to suppress the committee, but no steps had yet been taken. It is a terrible state of society indeed, when men's lives are at the mercy of a revolutionary committee!

☞The Hards and Softs in Nwe York have finally agreed to unite in the call of only one State Convention, instead of one of each faction, as at first suggested.

☞Another Planet is announced to have been discovered at the Rateliffe Observatory, Oxford, England, by Mr. Pogson, the first assistant astronomer there. It is described as being a little brighter than the tenth magnitude of stars. It is only a few days since we announced the discovery of the forty-first asteroid at Paris on the twenty-second of May. If the above be not a re-discovery of the same, it will be the forty-second now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

☞A disgraceful prize-fight took place near Salem, Mass., on Monday, between John Mackay, of Liverpool, and Johnny Roberts, of Chicago. They fought 47 rounds in 52 minutes, at the end of which Roberts was vanquished.

The Platform Denounced.

The Charlesron Mercury thus refers to one of the planks of the Cincinnati platform:

The Spanish Colonies have long been independent States by the consent of all the world. They have the right of making peace or war; and this implies, according to the whole body of national law, the right of alienating on the one side and acquiring on the other territorial dominion. What have we to do with the regulations of these rights, and what claim have we to interfere with terms on which they are adjusted?—According to the fillibustering construction, if China were to become embroiled in a war with Patagonia, we would be bound, in the language of the platform, "by the development of our growing power," to interfere with "unbending rigidity" to prevent the permanent lodgment of the Celestials among these savages of the Southern Andes. Is there any sane man in the civilized world that can look upon such an assumption as a thing to be gravely considered? It is, in fact, an erroneous absurdity, violating equally common sense and the universally acknowledged principles of international law. The United States have a great country of their own; much greater, indeed, than they know how to govern well. They have no reason to afflict themselves in this violent way about the condition and safety of their neighbors.

☞The Buffalo Republic, a leading organ of the Radical Democracy in N. York State, repudiates Buchanan. It concludes in a long article as follows:

"But we have neither leisure nor space to pursue this subject to day. Enough that we now declare that under no circumstances (although always acting with the Democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a life-long association.) can we support the Candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, upon the platform which that body has adopted."

The Position of the Press.

The St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens, a daily German paper of great circulation in the West, repudiates both the platform and candidates of the Democratic party. Some half dozen German papers in Illinois, and the two most influential Democratic papers of the State, the Chicago Democrat and Chicago Press, repudiate the Democratic nominations, and go for the Republicans.—Three neutral papers of Illinois, the Urbana Union, Canton Press, and Lasalle Journal, have hoisted the Republican ticket.

In Cincinnati, four German papers, two dailies and two weeklies, oppose the nomination of Buchanan.

The New York Evening Post and Buffalo Daily Republic, two of the most talented and widely circulated Democratic papers of New York, strongly oppose the Buchanan ticket. Several German Democratic papers of the State also take the same course.—And the New York Herald, having the largest circulation of any paper in New York, and formerly an advocate of the Hards and the Nebraska bill, now opposes Buchanan and declares for Fremont.

Our Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President sent a communication to each House of Congress to-day, asking legislation the better to carry out our intercourse law in the Cherokee Nation, and to keep therefrom white intruders who put law and order at defiance, and to prevent interference by the functionaries of the Federal Courts with the decisions of the Cherokee tribunals, thus invading the privileges of the Indians.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT SAMSON'S

CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IF you want a suit of READY-MADE CLOTHING, complete in every respect, of the latest style, and cheaper than they can be purchased at any establishment in the County—call at MARCUS SAMSON'S, opposite the Bank, in York street. I have just received from the Eastern cities the largest and best assortment of Goods ever offered in Gettysburg. In offering to sell *better* Goods at *lower* prices than other dealers, I simply request purchasers to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of my offer, by a personal examination of my Goods and prices. Buying exclusively for cash, I can buy cheaper and sell cheaper than any other person in the County. My Goods are made up in the best style by experienced workmen, and can't be excelled by any customer Tailor. My stock consists in part of COATS, of all sizes, prices, colors and kinds, made up in a superior manner. PANTS, and VESTS, of the latest and most fashionable city styles, and of every kind of goods suitable for Winter wear; also BOOTS & SHOES, and a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, consisting of extra quality linen bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self-adjusting Stocks, and various other fancy articles; together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

☞ I am also prepared to sell wholesale to country merchants desiring to sell again, Ready Made Clothing at cheaper rates than can be bought in the cities. If you doubt it, call and examine for yourselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B.—All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, April 14. tf

SCHICK ALWAYS AHEAD!

Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of GOODS for the Spring and Summer Season, to be seen in Gettysburg!

AMONG which will be found, Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS, black Silks of all qualities, plain Delaines, plain and figured Bereges, Barege Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and *CLOTHS of all colors and prices*, Cassimeres for men and boys' wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c.

Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as low prices as goods can be had at any other establishment in the County. In proof of which, I invite all to call and examine my Stock, when they will be satisfied that such is the fact. J. L. SCHICK.

Southwest Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

April 14.

The Prince of the House of David.

THREE years in the Holy City in the days of Pontius Pilate. Being a Translation from the Alexandrian MSS., in the Bibliotheque Antique et Curie, in Egypt, of the letters of a Jewish maiden of Alexandria, sojourning in Jerusalem in the days of Herod, addressed to her father, a wealthy Jew in Egypt, relating to an eye-witness of all the scenes and wonderful incidents in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, from his baptism in Jordan, to his crucifixion on Calvary. Edited by Rev. Prof. J. H. INGRAHAM, Rector of St. John's Church, Mobile.

One volume, 400 pages, 12mo., cloth gilt, beautifully illustrated. Price $1.25.

As the demand for this book will be very large, booksellers who wish a supply of the first edition should send along their orders immediately.

☞ Agents wanted in all parts of the U. States to sell the above work to whom liberal inducements will be given.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers.

All orders should be addressed to H. DAYTON, General Agent, 79 John St., N. York.

☞ Editors of papers giving the above, with this notice, two insertions, will receive a copy of this work by mail, post-paid.

June 18 2t

Caledonia Iron.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of **Caledonia Rolled Iron** for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates.

We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Dec. 10. tf

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at FAHNESTOCKS'.

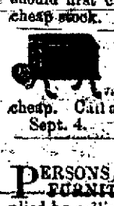
Shoemakers, Come this Way.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to $1 00, the cheapest lot ever brought to the county. Call soon at the SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

A SERAPHINO—adapted for Church music or family—will be sold very low by April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

Hardware.

OUR stock of HARDWARE has been very much increased, and persons building or requiring anything in this department, should first call and see FAHNESTOCK'S cheap stock. [April 14.



Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.

Sept. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

Varnish.

PERSONS wanting the very best article of FURNITURE VARNISH, can be supplied by calling on S. S. FORNEY.

May 19

IF you want a fine article of Dress Shoes or Gaiters, for Gentlemen or Ladies, call at the store of W. W. PAXTON.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds can be had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper.

CROCKERY WARE—a large stock of Hampton Crockery Ware just received at the cheap Store of JOHN HOKE.

WOOL & COTTON CARPET cheap at May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

A LARGE assortment of QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS and STONE WARE at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

GLOVES & HOSIERY, the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock in town, at April 14. SCHICK'S.

AN extensive assortment of IRON and NAILS just received at April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., on hand and for sale by April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

FIGURED, PLAIN AND BUFF MARSEILLES VESTING low at May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

GENTLEMEN, do you want to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.? If you do, call at SCHICK'S.

NEW STORE.

BONNETS & FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the cities, and is now opening the best selected and most fashionable assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Neapolitan, Straw and Fancy BONNETS,

CAPS and Cap Trimmings of every description, Veils, Laces, Nets and Illusions of all colors, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Summer Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantillas, Mourning Goods, together with an assortment of Fancy articles for the toilet too numerous to mention, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine.

Miss McCREARY will also carry on the MILLINER business in all its branches, and hopes from the experience she has had, and a desire to please, that she will be able to give general satisfaction. *East York Street, directly opposite the Bank.*

April 14.

NEW GOODS!!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **Merchant Tailoring Establishment** in the room recently occupied by A. ARNOLD, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CHEAP, *for cash or country produce.*

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip. Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of *Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c.*, to which they would call the attention of the public.

☞ The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

June 2.

Fancy Goods of all kinds

AT THE LADIES' STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS McCLELLAN

INVITES the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Spring and Summer, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at correspondingly low prices. The assortment includes the most and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

Fahnestock Brothers

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and handsome stock of NEW GOODS, and are prepared to sell to all in want any article in their line cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus having the advantage of all three markets, we can offer inducements which can not be had elsewhere in the County. Our stock embraces

DRESS GOODS

of every variety, Summer SILKS, Chall De Laines, Barages, Brilliantines, &c., and every thing fashionable for Ladies' wear. For Gentlemen, we have beautiful styles of Goods for Coats, Pants and Vests, &c. Give us a call, we deem it needless to enumerate the variety of styles and qualities of our large stock as we are prepared to furnish everything in our line, at the lowest price. Call early at FAHNESTOCKS',

April 14. *The Sign of the Red Front.*

REMOVAL & NEW GOODS.

JACOB NORBECK

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and neighbors for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business, and would inform them that he has removed to the room occupied for many years as a Store by THOMAS J. COOPER, on the Hill, Baltimore street, and is just opening a very handsome assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, all kinds of Tea, all kinds of Fruit, Fish, Pickles; also, several hundred bushels of **Hog Feed**, such as Wheat, Rye, Ship-stuff and Chopped Screenings; Powder and Shot, Curry-combs and Cards, Bed-cords, White-wash Brushes, Dusting-brushes, Shoe-brushes, Lanterns; also all kinds of Essences, Hair Oils, Castile and Rosin Soap, and every variety of CANDY, of the best kind.

☞ The highest prices paid for BACON in Cash.

☞ Call and see his Goods.

April 21. 2m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

At the Sand-stone Front.

NOW received and for sale the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** that has been offered in this place at any time. They are all of our own make, manufactured out of our own Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c. We have

Coats from	$1 to $20,
Pants "	62½ cts. to $10,
Vests "	62½ cts. to $6.

Boys' Clothing in Great Variety.

Our stock of Cloths consists of Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Green, Drab, Claret and all other colors. Our Cassimeres consist of Black, Brown, Steel Mixed, and every variety of Shade of Fancy colors. Also Marine Cassimeres in great variety. Plain, Plaid, and Figured Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Jeans, Drab Doeskins, Silk Warp, Alpacans, Black Satin, Buff White, Plain and Fancy Marseilles Vesting.

Call and see us, if we cannot fit you we will take your measure, and make you a garment on the shortest notice. Having the very best Tailors constantly at work cutting out and making up, we do things up in the neatest and best manner at the SAND STONE FRONT—and are hard to beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 7. tf

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT at April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

CASSIMERES—very cheap, just received and for sale by J. HOKE.

Professional Cards.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berlachy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. E. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

E. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,

ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,

No. 123 Lake street, Chicago.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

March 24. tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in *any war* of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen days*, are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children, (if any,) are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference necessary to make up the 160 acres can now be drawn.

☞ Apply to the subscriber, at his office, in Gettysburg, where persons having *Land Warrants to sell*, may obtain the highest price for them. R. G. M'CREARY.

March 12. 6m

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.—Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

Who Wants a Good and Cheap DAGUERREOTYPE?

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish

DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerreanestablishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞ Charges from 50 cts. to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Feb. 4. tf

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞ *The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them.

April 16. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford; his LIQUORS good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

☞ DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious.

PETER SHIVELY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. tf

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

C. H. NEEDLES,

Truss and Brace Establishment,

S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Inventor of fine FRENCH TRUSSES, combining *Elastic Lightness*, ease and durability, with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double $5, $6, $8, and $10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale in great variety,

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace,

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

☞ Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

July 30. 1y

CHEWING TOBACCO, a fine pure article on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the city with as large and beautiful a stock of Goods as has been offered to the public at any time, among which are Hosiery, Gloves, Under Sleeves, Collars, Trimmings, Opera Lawns, Robe Lawns, Debaizes, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Goods in Great Variety.

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Claret, Drab, Plaid, Clouded, and Figured Cloths; Black, Brown and Fancy Cassimeres, Figured, Plaid and Plain of every variety of shade of color; Drab Petaite, Cashmerette, Bombazine, Silk Warp, Alpacca, &c. &c.

Also, Ready-made Clothing in great variety, with a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any retail establishment in the country.

The LADIES will please call, as we are at all times pleased to see them.

The GENTLEMEN'S attention is invited to our large assortment in their line. In connection with the Store, is our

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

at the Sand-Stone Front,

where everything is done up in the neatest and best manner. We can rig a man from head to foot in the very shortest notice. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

April 7.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

COME this way if you want the worth of your money. I will sell you Goods that will do you good to wear them. Such as SPRING & SUMMER GOODS as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper. Just call and take a peep at them and judge for yourself at the Cheap Northwest Corner, where you will be accommodated with the greatest of pleasure.

ALSO,

Ready-made Clothing,

and Clothing made to order—which I will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

April 14. JOHN HOKE.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business.—We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor Air-tight*, and *Nine plate Stoves*, of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Wagon Machines, Axle-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c., Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c. We make the *Sayler Blocker*, and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs*. We have also got different patterns of

FENCING & RAILING

for Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

☞ All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ BLACKSMITHING still continued. BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.

THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work right.

THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN,

Gettysburg, May 4. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Sadd'ery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on accommodating terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

DAVID ZIEGLER,
JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

IF YOU

Want HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES at least 20 per cent. cheaper than you ever bought before, remember it is at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, where they are to be had in great variety, consisting of Gent's and Boys' fine Silk, Fur and Slouch Hats, of the latest style, all colors and sizes, White, Black, Tan, Blue, Drab, Fawn, &c. Also, a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Fine Calf, Kip and Grain Boots and Shoes, Gent's fine Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters.

B

careful, Ladies, if you want Walking and fine Dress Shoes, such as Jenny Lind, Buskins and Ties, Kid and Morocco Slippers, also a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Dress Gaiters, with a large stock of Misses' and Children's fine Gaiters and Shoes—that you find COBEAN & PAXTON'S, at the Southeast Corner of Centre Square, before purchasing elsewhere, as they have by far the largest stock of Seasonable Goods in town, and are determined to sell very cheap. Take care and keep a

CHEAP

Look-out that you do not mistake the place.—Remember, COBEAN & PAXTON'S New Store, at the Old Stand of Keller Kurtz.

Gettysburg, March 31. tf

CARPET BAGS of every description at May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS & UMBRELLAS for sale at March 31. COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

BONNETS and Bonnet Trimmings can be had very low and pretty at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCKS'.

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, Fans—stocks of them—at SCHICK'S.

CALL and see the new style of Black, Brown, Lilac and Pearl Hats at April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

TRAINS over this Road run as follows:—

1st Train will leave Hanover (as formerly) at 9, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 3 P. M. with Passengers for Baltimore, and intermediate points.

July 30. J. LEIB, *Agent.*

C. CANFIELD. W. H. CANFIELD. J. H. MEREDITH.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,

229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c., &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware, a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,

Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.

April 24. 1y

TIN WARE, &c.

SAMUEL G. COOK

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Presbyterian, a very large and well made assortment of **TIN WARE**, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please.

He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and with the best materials, all kinds of **House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c.**

☞ A handsome assortment of COAL STOVES on hand constantly.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

Who Wants to be Married?

THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.

The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth Century.

The Bliss of Marriage.

THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.

Matrimony made easy; or, how to win a Lover. *One Vol. of 150 pages, 32 mo. Price* 81. 500,000 copies already issued. The tenth edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated in the first style of art.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."
So sung the Bard; yet those who pine
For love—of life the night divine—
Who, did they know a one gentle heart,
The hearts of those they love to warm,
Might live, might die, in bliss supreme,
Possessing all of which they dream.
The road to Wedlock would you know?
Delay not, but to RONDOUT go.
Time flies, and from his gloomy wings
A shadow falls on living things;
Then seize the moments as they pass,
Ere fall the last sands through the glass;
At least the present is your own,
While all the future is unknown,
A happy marriage may or may not
Can now secure by RONDOUT'S aid.

CONTENTS:

It teaches how to make ladies or gentlemen win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan so simple; yet so captivating that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position—it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy that detection is impossible.

It teaches us how to make Love.

It teaches every eye to form a beauty of its own.

It teaches us how to win when betrothed to a lady.

It teaches us how to make the wrinkled face smooth.

It teaches you the kind wife to select to render home happy.

It gives advice to the lover who has been once truly accepted, and is rejected afterward through the interference of friends.

It gives a remedy for unrequited love.

It gives you instructions for acquiring the person.

How to have a hand some face and hands.

How to remove tan and freckles.

A Lecture on Love, or a private Advice to Married Ladies and Gentlemen.

This is decidedly the most fascinating, interesting and really useful practical work on Courtship, Matrimony, and the duties and delights of Married Life, that has ever been issued from the American press. The artificial social system, which in so many instances prevents a union of hearts, and sacrifices to conventionalism the happiness and even the lives of thousands of the young and hopeful of both sexes, is thoroughly analyzed and exposed.—Every one who contemplates marriage, and wishes for an infallible guide in the selection of a partner for life, should purchase this great text book of conjugal felicity.

No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable work!

Bills of any of the specie-paying banks of the United States or Canadas received at par. Gold dust can be sent from California.

All that is necessary for you to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclosing ONE DOLLAR, and write the name, with the Post-office, County and State, and direct to

PROFESSOR RONDOUT,
Publisher & Author,
No. 82 Forty-sixth Street, N. Y.

New York, Dec. 10. 6m

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg at the Foundry of April 10. T. WARREN.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,

Office next door to the Post-Office, No. 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia.—1854.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

THE STATE SAVING FUND, No. 83 DOCK STREET, next door to Third street, and adjoining the Post office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole or in part on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

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3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bonds with sureties.

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CHAS. G. IRLAY, *Treas'r.*

March 24.

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AND THE

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